

PEOP...
The Global Newspaper
Edited and
Published in Paris
Printed simultaneously
in Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong, Singapore,
The Hague, Maastricht, Miami.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1986

ESTABLISHED 1887

J.S. Indicators Rose Strong 1.5% in April

WASHINGTON — The composite index of leading economic indicators, the U.S. government's earliest gauge of future economic activity, advanced a strong 1.5 percent in April, the Commerce Department said Thursday.

The index, which has been the largest monthly gain since October 1983, was up 1.5 percent from the previous month.

The index also rose by 1.5 percent in the first quarter of 1986. The increase was the largest in the index since 1983.

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and wrap them into one figure has led to a strong 1.5 percent increase. But most agree that improving production is essential to improving a society's standard of living. As productivity rises, wages and corporate profits can be increased without depressing the nation's currency or heightening inflation.

The Commerce Department's report showed that seven of the 11 economic indicators gained in April. They were led by a burst of growth in the money supply, which grew 0.49 percent for the month. Stock prices, which led March advances with a revised 0.56-percent gain, moved up 0.16 percent in April.

Among the most encouraging signs was a sharp turnaround in new orders for manufacturers' consumer goods and materials. The indicators increased 0.2 percent in April after declines of 0.9 percent in February and 0.2 percent in March.

Recent gains in the index, which is a measure of U.S. economic activity three to six months in advance, have been centered in the financial indicators.

Among the declines in April, the average workweek shrank 0.08 percent. Contracts and orders for plant equipment declined 0.07 percent, and prices of sensitive materials fell down 0.05 percent.

"The leading indicators continue to suggest a healthy economic climate ahead," said Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige, "although I would like to see more signs of recovery."

"Because of inventory adjustments in the automobile industry, growth may ease in the second quarter," he said. "But with lower interest rates, lower inflation and a more optimistic outlook, the economy's pace should accelerate during the second half."

The economy expanded by a 2.7-percent annual rate in the first quarter of this year and the Reagan administration has forecast a 4-percent growth from the final quarter of 1985 to the last three months of this year.

Sakharov Exile May Be Eased

But Risk Is Seen In Statements By His Wife

By Charles Bremner

MOSCOW — The Soviet authorities want to allow Andrei D. Sakharov, the Nobel peace prize laureate, to return to Moscow but the risk is seen in the West of his wife, Yelena G. Bonner, has jeopardized the chance for this, a Soviet journalist said Thursday.

Victor Louis, who has acted as a conduit for official thinking on this and other matters, said there were no longer any reasons for continuing Mr. Sakharov's enforced exile in the city of Gorky, which is closed to foreigners. He has been there since January 1980.

But Mr. Bonner's public criticism of the Soviet Union and her talks with Western political leaders while abroad for medical treatment have forced the Soviet authorities to reconsider the situation, Mr. Louis said.



Yelena G. Bonner arriving in London on Thursday.

"It makes sense for him," Mr. Louis said in an interview, "to be in the West. It is not his behavior. It is his statements. He wants a quiet life but he would start causing problems."

Mr. Bonner was sightseeing in London on Thursday and unavailable for reaction to the comments. Mr. Louis also gave fresh news of Mr. Sakharov's health and made clear that statements by the physicist on the Chernobyl nuclear accident and Soviet defense had pleased the Kremlin.

"He's on our side of the barricade," he said. "He is respected by the absolute majority of the Russian people."

Mr. Bonner, 62, was allowed to leave Gorky, where she is also in exile, six months ago for medical treatment in Italy and the United States.

She met with French leaders this week, including President François Mitterrand. On Thursday, she was to call on Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in London before going to Italy to talk with Prime Minister Bettino Craxi.

Mr. Louis said the authorities had not sought any pledge from Mr. Bonner, but noted that she had behaved incorrectly abroad.

"How many politicians has she seen, and how many doctors?" he asked. "She has turned herself into a politically outspoken figure helping forces hostile to the Soviet Union."

When she left Moscow in December, Mrs. Bonner said she had promised that she would not talk with journalists during her stay abroad.

Mr. Louis said he expected that Mr. Sakharov would resume his five-year exile term for anti-state activities, imposed in August 1984, when she returns to the Soviet Union on Monday.

He noted that Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, had said that Mr. Sakharov could not leave the country because of his knowledge of nuclear secrets.

Although he has no official status, Mr. Louis has provided authoritative information on the Sakharov case. He also has been the source of films and photographs of the Sakharovs, taken secretly in Gorky.

Western diplomats in Moscow said SAKHAROV, Page 5

Kremlin Accepts Plan For U.S. Test Monitors

By Philip Taubman

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union has said it is prepared to allow non-Soviet U.S. scientists to staff three stations in Soviet territory to monitor nuclear tests. The arrangement is contingent on U.S. approval for Soviet scientists to monitor American tests.

They said the plan, although not a government-to-government agreement, might serve as a model for resolving other disputes over the verification of arms control treaties, particularly those limiting nuclear underground explosions.

The United States has long maintained that on-site inspection is essential for verifying compliance with test limits.

The proposal was made in an agreement signed by Yegor P. Velikhov, a vice president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, and Adrian W. DeWitt, chairman of the Natural Resources Defense Council, a private environmental group with offices in New York.

The plan calls for the installation, beginning next month, of three U.S. seismic stations around the perimeter of Soviet nuclear proving grounds, 90 miles (145 kilometers) west of Semipalatinsk, in eastern Kazakhstan. The stations would be staffed by Americans.

Soviet scientists would establish similar stations near the Vozna Tsi proving ground, northwest of Las Vegas.

The State Department spokesman, Charles E. Redman, said, "While we will be interested in learning more about the discussions with the U.S. scientists, it is obvious that issues with such strong national security implications as nuclear testing must be discussed in a government-to-government context."

The Associated Press reported Thursday from Washington that the U.S. had agreed to "We hope that this reported Soviet interest in monitoring arrangements."

South Pacific nations are being up behind a treaty calling for a nuclear-free zone, Page 2.

informally with the Reagan administration, he said. The State Department officials, while making no commitment, had raised no immediate objection.

He said his organization would seek government approval as soon as the negotiating team returned to the United States.

He added that the plan also was contingent on the ability of his group to obtain private financing for the monitoring program, which he said might cost several hundred thousand dollars the first year.

The two-page agreement signed See TESTS, Page 5

Western Europeans Assail U.S. on SALT

By Karen DeYoung

Washington Post Service

LONDON — U.S. allies in Western Europe strongly oppose the Reagan administration's intention to end American observance of SALT-2 treaty limits on strategic nuclear weapons and have expressed hope that the decision will be reversed.

Britain, which has taken the leading role in allied opposition, said in a statement that it "would much regret it" if the United States went ahead with its "provisional decision" to exceed arms limits set out in the SALT-2 accord.

The White House announced Tuesday that the United States would take two positions: submission of a new treaty to the Senate for ratification and a new treaty class submission.

But it added that unless the Soviet Union moved to rectify its own alleged violations, the United States would no longer be bound by the SALT-2 accord.

One official in London said that Britain and the other European allies were under no illusions about the firmness of U.S. intentions. "If you read the fine print, you have to interpret it as an intention not to abide" with the treaty, the official said.

That interpretation was bolstered Wednesday by the U.S. defense secretary, Casper W. Weinberger, who said that the Tuesday announcement meant that the United States was "no longer bound" to continue observing SALT-2.

The British official said that the U.S. position had come as no surprise, and that high-level discussions with the Reagan administration on the overall issue of treaty compliance have been going on for the past months, including talks at the Tokyo summit meeting earlier this month.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany is known to have written two personal letters to President Ronald Reagan — one before the Tokyo session and one after — urging him to stay within the bounds of the treaty.

The view was expressed by Thatcher, the British prime minister, "were made very clear," the British official said.

See SALT, Page 5



Casper W. Weinberger

or Squatters in Crossroads, an Unusually Harsh Winter Has Just Begun

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

CROSSROADS, South Africa, before the bulldozers came, ocean swathed in a blanket of snow and sleet as if it were a giant's hand. The wind howled and the rain fell in a fury of great violence.

As the bulldozer advanced, a man in a white coat and a white hat placed her prize on her head and carried it away, clutching it as she went. The bulldozer yellow against the dark, rain-soaked ground.

Outside a shack of black plastic sheeting, a man forced of small children, outstretched for bread and soup. Still further away, in a hall where more children, naked, ate handouts, another child of a gastroenteritis.

At the wind in the blue-gray, in the Cape winter, there was a symphony of sudden cry, a wailing of children, a cry of salvage, or the groan and of the bulldozers, as inno-

cently as the will of those that sent them to the Crossroads.

Each winter, this warren of a squatter camp outside Cape Town seems to fall to its own winter's tale — a tale of death and despair, and children coughing in the darkness before dawn, and white men pointing their rifles at black men. Much of this is almost familiar. But this year has been the deadliest and the longest, a tale whose telling is not yet over.

Last week, more than 30 persons died and 30,000 were left homeless after days of rain and fighting between so-called vigilantes and so-called comrades.

In the myriad of South African black townships in the last 21 months, youthful groups of "comrades" have arisen, people supporting anti-government organizations, like the exiled and outlawed African National Congress.

Their strategy, as enunciated by their leaders, has been to place the townships beyond government control. Their tactics have often been harsh, frequently focusing on fellow blacks accused of fronting

for white rule, many of whom have been killed by burning, a style of death that is designed to cause great pain and discourage others from supporting the white authorities.

By way of response, there have arisen groups of people, labeled conservative, who have fought against the so-called comrades. Such groups style themselves vigilantes, out to get the comrades.

Critics of the government say that the authorities support the vigilantes — a charge denied by the police and the army — and to encourage a surrogate war between adversaries and allies of the government in the townships, which are far from the segregated, white residential areas.

That was what happened here, according to figures like the Reverend Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches and an enemy of apartheid, who toured Crossroads on Wednesday.

For years, the white authorities have sought a rearrangement of humanity in the Cape.

Crossroads began to fill in 1975, a repository for those fleeing the so-called tribal homelands of Transkei in search of jobs. The authorities wanted the squatters to move to a new place, 10 miles (16 kilometers) away, called Khayelitsha.

Many refused to go. So, last year, the authorities resorted in a way and said that Crossroads would be redeveloped as a more hygienic and better organized place. But, they said, many people would still have to go to Khayelitsha because there would not be room for them in a redeveloped Crossroads.

Many still refused to go. Thus the fighting last week, by design or by coincidence, depending on the teller of the winter's tale, served a long-sought official purpose.

The government wants a small, controllable Crossroads," Mr. Boesak said. "This is a mass, forced removal."

The authorities deny the charge. But residents and activists like Mr. Boesak say the police and the army which pride themselves on being the most efficient in Africa, could

with journalists during her stay abroad.

Mr. Louis said he expected that Mr. Sakharov would resume his five-year exile term for anti-state activities, imposed in August 1984, when she returns to the Soviet Union on Monday.

He noted that Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, had said that Mr. Sakharov could not leave the country because of his knowledge of nuclear secrets.

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Western diplomats in Moscow said SAKHAROV, Page 5



The Reverend Allan Boesak visiting the Crossroads squatter camp.

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Three areas in the western United States have been picked potential sites for nuclear waste dumps. Page 3.

A Soviet physicist was possible about curing the most deadly victims of the Chernobyl accident. Page 2.

British nuclear facilities at Aldermaston to stir controversy. Page 7.

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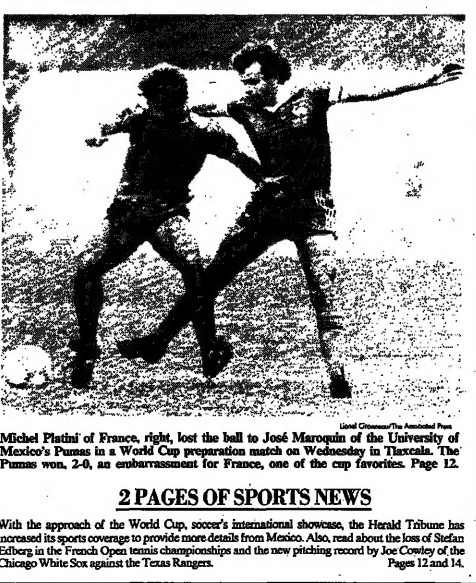
FINANCE

lock prices collapsed in Michigan apparently after buyers refused to return that share in might be tested. Page 15.

OECD said that the number of unemployed in its member nations will rise to 31 million by late 1987. Page 15.

TOMORROW

any blame place celebrate 100th anniversary of the day Book. Weekend.



Michel Platini of France, right, lost the ball to José Marquín of the Mexico's Pumas in a World Cup preparation match on Wednesday in Tlaxcala. The Pumas won, 2-0, an embarrassment for France, one of the cup favorites. Page 12.

TV Evangelist Jolts Bush and Kemp

By Phil Gailley

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reverend Pat Robertson's success in mobilizing the religious right as a new force in Republican politics in Michigan deprived two major presidential hopefuls of a clear victory in their first test of strength, according to political experts and party strategists.

Mr. Robertson, a television evangelist from Virginia Beach, Virginia, scored a coup Tuesday in the Michigan delegate selection process that makes it more likely,

some experts say, that he will seek the 1988 Republican nomination.

Political strategists said that Representative Jack F. Kemp of New York missed an opportunity, partly because of the Robertson challenge, to establish himself as the conservative alternative to Vice President George Bush, usually considered the front-runner.

Mr. Kemp's organization appeared to have recruited the smallest number of candidates by the Tuesday deadline of filing for precinct delegate slots, in preparation for the Aug. 5 primary election.

The Bush forces said they had filed as many candidates as the Robertson organization, about 4,500. But some political experts said that, given the vice president's solid support by the party establishment and other advantages of his office, the results did little or nothing to improve his position.

"I don't think it's fatal to anyone, but it has to be somewhat of a setback to Bush," said John Sears, a Republican analyst.

Although the contest to recruit delegate candidates may not alter See MICHIGAN, Page 5



Pat Robertson

U.S. Dilemma: Top Secrets in Hands of Lower Paid

By Stephen Engelberg

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Some of the most sensitive secrets of the United States are in the hands, and heads, of men and women in the armed forces, junior government employees and low-paid workers of contractors who may be vulnerable to entreaties by foreign intelligence agents.

A primary example of what can happen, according to the government, is on display in U.S. District Court in Baltimore at the trial of Ronald W. Pelton, a former employee of the National Security Agency accused of selling the Soviet Union details on sensitive programs for intercepting communications.

Government officials say they are formulating tighter procedures

to reduce the vulnerability of government employees, and also the temptation for employees to initiate contact with foreign agents. But they acknowledged that code

NEWS ANALYSIS

machines, satellites and other listening devices will probably remain susceptible to compromise by the employees who operate them and those who maintain them.

L. Brett Sneider, director of information security at the Department of Defense, said, "Certainly, we hope the things we're doing are having an effect. But with many people necessarily involved in so many sensitive operations, you're going to have very large numbers of people with access to very sensitive information. Even the very lowest person may need to know very

sensitive information to carry out their jobs."

The problem posed by low-level employees with wide access to information has become even more acute in recent years, officials say. The Reagan administration, with the backing of congressional intelligence committees, has more than doubled spending on intelligence collection in five years.

While the figure is classified, officials said a large part of the new, "some billions of dollars," according to one source, has gone into technology such as satellites. These projects can be rendered useless if divulged.

Over the last two years, the U.S. has taken several steps to make it more difficult for the Soviet Union and other countries to collect intelligence. The number of Defense Department employees and con-

tractors holding security clearances, who represent more than 90 percent of the total of clearances, has been cut from 4.3 million to 3.5 million, Mr. Sneider said.

In the past decade, there have been many examples of low-level employees who have provided the Soviet Union or other countries with intelligence on U.S. technology.

John A. Walker Jr. organized a spy ring in the navy that provided the Soviet Union with the ability to read secret messages transmitted by the navy's satellite communication-

See SPIES, Page 5

South Pacific Nations Lining Up Behind Plan For Nuclear-Free Zone

By Michael Richardson

International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — A treaty to make the South Pacific a nuclear-free zone is likely to come into force late this year or early in 1987, officials involved in the negotiations said Thursday.

The pact has been signed by nine of the 13 independent and self-governing nations in the region and has been ratified by three. It would combine with a similar treaty covering South America and the southern section of the Pacific, and with a pact prohibiting all weapons in Antarctica.

Australian officials estimate that together, the three treaties will have the effect of making the South Pacific from about one-fifth of Earth's surface.

Diplomats said that China and the Soviet Union, two of the five nations known to have nuclear weapons, had indicated they would sign protocols agreeing to the proposed treaty, known as the South Pacific Nuclear-Free Zone.

The draft accord establishing the zone is expected to be endorsed by almost all the 15 heads of government of member states in the South Pacific Forum when they meet in Fiji from Aug. 1-11. The Forum links Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea and 10 Pacific island countries.

The diplomats said France was considered unlikely to participate in the accord because it would mean halting nuclear testing at Mururoa atoll in French Polynesia, which falls within the proposed zone.

Successive governments in Paris have insisted that testing of nuclear devices in the Pacific, which is strongly opposed by nations in the region, was essential to maintaining an independent nuclear deterrent.

The diplomats said the other two countries known to have nuclear weapons capabilities, the United States and Britain, were still studying the proposed treaty.

Admiral Ronald L. Hayes, commander-in-chief of U.S. forces in the Pacific, said that he expected the United States "in a neutral position" to announce a preliminary position on the proposed accord.

He suggested that the U.S. military had reservations about the treaty. It would prohibit nuclear testing, the dumping of nuclear waste and the basing of strategic nuclear weapons in an area stretching from the west coast of Australia almost to Easter Island off Chile in the Pacific, and from north of the Kiribati atolls to about 2,000 miles (3,000 kilometers) south of New Zealand.

Admiral Hayes said the United States already was concerned about problems with New Zealand, which has banned nuclear warships from its waters, and about other possible nuclear-free zones.

He agreed that the draft South Pacific treaty did not prevent the transit of American or other warships in international waters or the movement of military aircraft in international airspace.

Other U.S. officials have said Washington would be cautious about supporting any regional accord that would restrict transit rights or disturbed existing security arrangements.

Officials involved in drawing up the treaty say they have been careful to ensure that it will preserve the rights of member governments to make their own decisions on military alliances and defense requirements, including access to their ports and airfields by vessels and aircraft of other countries.

This would allow Australia to continue its ANZUS mutual-defense pact with the United States. And other Pacific countries, such as New Zealand, would be free to visit by U.S. warships and planes, even if they are nuclear-powered, even if they are nuclear-powered.

Still, the Pentagon appears wary of the proposal.

The latest edition of the U.S. government publication *Soviet Military Power* asserts that Moscow has sought to exploit anti-nuclear sentiment in Pacific island nations "through calls for nuclear-free zones that would have a much greater impact on U.S. ships and aircraft than on those of the Soviets."

The publication said this, comparing the Soviet effort to have Pacific countries deny access to the U.S. military, "could prove to be a serious Western strategic interest."

Officials who drafted the treaty and protocols that would establish a South Pacific Nuclear-Free Zone visited the capitals of all five nuclear-weapon nations for consultations in January and February.

Analysts said U.S. and British support for the treaty was important not just that it would be widely used to deter the Fiji meeting from deciding to accept the treaty.

Only eight of the 13 South Pacific Forum members have to ratify the pact for it to take force.



Lange's Prescription: No More Nuclear Tests

Prime Minister David Lange, called for a ban on nuclear tests Thursday at a meeting in Cologne of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, joined on the stage by Dr. Yevgeni I. Chazov, left, of the Soviet Union and Dr. Bernard Low of the United States.

Soviet Physician Holds Little Hope For Victims of Severe Radiation

By Warren Geller

International Herald Tribune

COLOGNE — A leading Soviet physician expressed skepticism

about the ability to help

most seriously injured

victims of the Chernobyl

disaster.

Yevgeni I. Chazov, director-

general of the Soviet Union's National

Cardiological Research Center and

co-chairman of the International

Physicians for the Prevention of

Nuclear War, said there were

already 11 dead among the 19 victims

who received bone marrow trans-

plants.

"As many of us thought from the

beginning that bone marrow trans-

plant proved not very effective,"

Dr. Chazov said during a meeting

here of the physicians' organiza-

tion.

Dr. Chazov did not elaborate on

the reasons for his pessimism, but

he said the 19 patients had

also received transfusions and were

treated with antibiotics.

Dr. Leonid Ilyin, a Soviet radio-

logist, said that the same kind of

radiation released at Chernobyl

would be present in nuclear war.

Dr. Chazov said, "What I have

told you and the data we have

available on the Chernobyl trage-

dy, confirms the correctness of

warnings by the physicians' anti-

nuclear organization.

"Medicine will be helpless if even a few nuclear bombs are detonated," he said.

A 36-hour delay in evacuating 100,000 people from the area closest to the Chernobyl plant "was to some extent the result of local authorities underestimating the danger of radioactivity," Dr. Chazov said.

He said the 100,000 evacuees, which included among them 18 children (20 kilometers) of the reactor, would continue to be monitored for radiation sickness "on a long-term basis."

Dr. Chazov and Dr. Ilyin said that within three months they would provide a detailed report on the medical examinations of the reactor accident to the physicians' group and to the World Health Organization.

Mr. Chazov said that the fatalities so far were employees of the reactor facility or members of fire fighting or other service crews.

■ **Death Toll at 23, Gale Says**
A U.S. surgeon treating victims of the Chernobyl disaster said Thursday that 23 persons had died and 59 were in serious condition with severe radiation exposure, United Press International reports from Moscow.

Dr. Robert P. Gale, a Los Angeles-based expert on bone marrow transplants who is working with Soviet doctors, said two persons were killed April 26 in the initial explosion at the nuclear plant and that 21 had died since then.

He said 59 others were now considered in serious condition, with 14 of them critical.

Dr. Gale said he had received permission from Soviet authorities to travel to Chernobyl, 60 miles southwest of Moscow, for an "on-site inspection."

■ **Number of Injured Revised**
A government press agency on Thursday corrected a report it had transmitted saying that as many as 1,000 people were injured in the Chernobyl disaster.

The correction put the number at about 300, the figure Soviet officials had given before Wednesday's report by the government press agency Novosti.

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'Old Guard' In Gandhi's Party Attack Him Publicly

By Warren Geller

International Herald Tribune

NEW DELHI — A bitter inter-

nal feud that threatens to split

the ruling Congress (I) Party headed by

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi burst

into the open Thursday with the

public revelation of an angry letter

written to him by a senior party

leader.

Party sources said that the re-

lease of the letter signaled a new

outburst by powerful "old guard"

party bosses loyal to Mr. Gandhi's

mother and predecessor, Indira

Gandhi. The bosses, the sources

said, resent their being sidelined by

more youthful advisers.

Mr. Gandhi, 41, succeeded his

mother as prime minister and Con-

gress (I) president after her assas-

sination on Oct. 31, 1984.

A disident spokesman who re-

sented the letter said the group

planned to hold a meeting in late

June in New Delhi of members

loyal to Mrs. Gandhi in a possible

precursor to a formal split.

The 10-page letter, written on

April 22 by the Congress Party ex-

ecutive president, Kamal Desai, is

signed by 23 persons, including

Mr. Gandhi's mother and his

brother, who is working with

questioned following a series of

election setbacks. In December, a

newly formed regional party de-

feated the Congress Party in elec-

tions in the northeast state of As-

sam.

Mr. Desai, 62, wanted in the

letter that Congress (I) be headed

for "rapid disintegration" because

of "impending doom."

The message you conveyed by

your action in the last 16 months,"

he wrote, "indicates that those who

were close to your mother are most

unreliable to you."

Mr. Tripathi accused Mr. Gan-

dhi of surrounding himself with

advisers who, like "the king's

advisor," had betrayed his mother

when she was out of power during

the Janata government, from 1977

to 1979.

Mr. Tripathi denied responsibility

for revealing the contents of the

letter.

"If anybody had done it," he

said, "it might have been stolen

from my hand."

Party sources said Mr. Tripathi

was humiliated in January when

Mr. Gandhi named a close

advisor, Arjun Singh, to the

post of party vice president. Three

other aides to Mr. Gandhi were

named to party posts. Mr. Gan-

dhi said at the time that he wanted

to rejuvenate the organization.

In February, Mr. Tripathi led

protests against senior Congress

leadership, saying that the party

was losing its popularity because

of corrupt politicians, rising in-

flation and unemployment, and

other domestic crises such as the

violence by militant Sikh separat-

ists in Punjab. He also complained

that he had not been consulted by

the new party hierarchy.

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WORLD BRIEFS

U.K. Moves Satellite Launch to Ariane

LONDON (UPI) — Britain switched the launching of a multi-satellite from the U.S. space shuttle to the French Ariane rocket, becoming the first shuttle customer to change to Ariane, the British Defense Ministry said.

The British SkyNet 4B military communications satellite was scheduled to be deployed in space by the U.S. shuttle in January next year. But the explosion of Challenger in January made that launch uncertain. A Defense Ministry spokesman said Wednesday that the switch was made when

Ministry spokesmen said a firm launch date at the end of '87 from Ariane. After the Challenger accident ArianeSpace announced it would make available eight more Ariane flights in 1987 and 1988. Flights this year already were fully booked. Meanwhile, U.S. officials said Thursday that a final decision by President Ronald Reagan on a replacement for Challenger has been delayed, in part, by unanswered questions put to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration by the White House chief of staff, Donald T. Regan.

Nigerian Students Continue Protests

LAGOS (AP) — Students set fire Thursday to a police barracks in the northern city of Kaduna and "a number of people" were feared dead, the Kaduna Radio reported.

In a broadcast monitored in London, the radio said the students from Kaduna Polytechnic also tried to set fire to a police station but were overpowered. The protest in Kaduna began after students had been ordered to vacate the area for 10 A.M. to forestall unrest, the radio said. Thirteen of Nigeria's 15 campuses have reportedly been ordered to close because of the student unrest.

The student protest have followed last Friday's shootings at Ahmadu Bello University in the northern city of Zaria. At least 19 students were killed there in a clash with police.

New U.S. Armed Forces Heads Chosen

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — President Ronald Reagan has selected Admiral Carlisle A. Trost to be chief of naval operations and General Larry D. Welch to be chief of the Army.

Admiral Trost, 56, commander of the navy's Atlantic Fleet since last October, would succeed Admiral J. J. Walden, who ends a four-year tour of duty June 30. General Welch, 51, head of the Strategic Air Command, would replace General Charles G. Gaber, who ends his tour of duty June 30.

Mr. Tripathi accused Mr. Gandhi of surrounding himself with advisers who, like "the king's advisor," had betrayed his mother when she was out of power during the Janata government, from 1977 to 1979.

Mr. Tripathi denied responsibility for revealing the contents of the letter.

"If anybody had done it," he said, "it might have been stolen from my hand."

Party sources said Mr. Tripathi was humiliated in January when Mr. Gandhi named a close advisor, Arjun Singh, to the post of party vice president. Three other aides to Mr. Gandhi were named to party posts. Mr. Gandhi said at the time that he wanted to rejuvenate the organization.

In February, Mr. Tripathi led protests against senior Congress leadership, saying that the party was losing its popularity because of corrupt politicians, rising inflation and unemployment, and other domestic crises such as the violence by militant Sikh separatists in Punjab. He also complained that he had not been consulted by the new party hierarchy.

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U.S. Picks 3 Possible Nuclear-Dump Sites

By Maury Dolan
Special to The Tribune

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has selected sites in Nevada, Washington and Texas as possible locations for the nation's first nuclear waste dump and postponed indefinitely consideration of a second dump in other regions of the country.

The decision, announced Wednesday, calmed strong opposition in the East and Middle West but ignited furor in the West.

Declaring himself "extraordinarily frustrated and angry," Governor Richard H. Bryan of Nevada immediately filed five lawsuits on behalf of the state to block the decision, each based on a different legal ground.

Governor W. Booth Gardner of Washington criticized the selection as a "political decision" that he said the state would challenge in court.

In Texas, Governor Mark W. White also announcing legal action, asserted that the Reagan administration's decision ignored "scientific evidence and common sense."

The decision to suspend site work in the East and Middle West was greeted enthusiastically by legislators from the affected states.

"I am absolutely delighted by today's decision and what it means to our state," said Senator George J. Mitchell, a Democrat of Maine.



John S. Herrington

"A dark cloud of uncertainty and doubt has been lifted."

The three finalists, selected from five sites that were under consideration, are Yucca Mountain in Nevada, located on federal lands adjacent to an underground nuclear weapons test area on the eastern edge of the Mojave Desert; Dead Smith County in the Texas panhandle, located on private land near a huge aquifer that supplies drinking and irrigation water; and Hanford in Washington, where the Energy Department already runs a nuclear reactor.

Energy Secretary John S. Herrington dismissed speculation that politics influenced the decision.

Mr. Herrington said that he had rejected sites in Georgia, Maine, Minnesota, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Virginia and Wisconsin as locations for a second dump because the amount of nuclear waste now generated would not require consideration of an additional dump until the mid-1990s.

He noted that no new nuclear power plants have been ordered since 1978.

Mr. Herrington said that neither strong opposition by those states nor expectations of a demise in the nuclear energy industry following the Chernobyl accident in the Soviet Union influenced the decisions.

"There is no relation between Chernobyl and this decision," he said.

Rather, Mr. Herrington said, he thought that it was financially imprudent to spend up to \$700 million to evaluate potential sites for a second dump that may not be needed for several years.

Energy Department officials said new estimates showed that spent fuel and other nuclear waste products were accumulating at a slower rate than had been predicted.

Mr. Herrington said that the Nevada, Washington and Texas sites were selected on technical and scientific grounds and declared that there was "almost zero chance" that none of the three would be chosen in 1991.

"Look, picking the sites is not an easy job," Mr. Herrington said at a news conference.

In addition to the three finalists, the department had nominated locations in Utah and Mississippi for the first dump.

Work to determine which site is ultimately chosen will include building exploratory shafts 1,000 feet (305 meters) to 4,000 feet deep, underground testing facilities and roads.

The Energy Department estimated that the work would cost \$970 million for the Washington site, \$780 million for the Nevada site and \$850 million for the Texas site.

Those costs will be financed by the Nuclear Waste Fund, to which nuclear companies contribute on the basis of the commercial electricity they generate.

Ultimate opposition by the governor, the legislature or an Indian tribe in any of the three states would require a joint resolution of Congress to overcome.

The Department of Energy wants to begin construction of the dump in 1994. Nuclear waste is now stored in pools of water at the production sites.

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2 Spy Chiefs In U.S. Warn Reporters

By George Lardner Jr.
and Eleanor Randolph
Washington Post Staff

WASHINGTON — The directors of the Central Intelligence Agency and the National Security Agency have formally "cautioned" reporters covering the espionage trial of Ronald W. Pelton "against speculation and reporting details beyond the information actually released at trial."

William J. Casey of the CIA and Lieutenant General William E. Odom of the NSA said Wednesday that "such speculations and additional facts are not authorized disclosures and may cause substantial harm to the national security."

Mr. Pelton was a communications intelligence expert in the National Security Agency. The secrets he is charged with having betrayed involve intelligence activities aimed at the Soviet Union.

The statement by the two intelligence directors followed warnings on General Odom and Mr. Casey that the government would "consider prosecuting some organizations under a 1950 law prohibiting disclosure of classified information about communications intelligence."

The two also acknowledged Wednesday night that the government's case against Mr. Pelton will include release of certain classified intelligence involving communications intelligence activities of the United States.

They added that "the decision to make use of this information in trial has been made by appropriate government authorities after careful consideration of the demands of trial and the potential harm that release of this selected data may use the national security."

They did not say what, if any, action might be taken against journalists who violated the notice.

The fact that government officials had publicly instructed the press how to cover the Pelton trial provoked comments Wednesday night from editors and defenders of civil liberties.

Benjamin C. Bradlee, executive editor of The Washington Post, said: "After listening to the highest wails of government for a number of months, we have acted responsibly in balancing the national security and the national interest. We will continue to do so. But how a press covers this trial is a matter



Ronald W. Pelton

for the press to decide, not the government."

The Post recently published an article on the Pelton case in which it debated about 150 words after hearing the concerns of senior government officials.

The editor of the Los Angeles Times, William F. Thomas, said: "I must say it's the strangest statement I've ever come across in connection with a trial. As always, we simply are going to be bound by the best course for us to follow. This may or may not involve restricting the use of information we come across."

The chief legislative counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union, Jerry J. Berman, assailed the Casey-Odom statement as an "improper intrusion on press coverage of the trial."

"It's a statement clearly intended to chill freedom of the press," Mr. Berman said.

The warning "also threatens Mr. Pelton's right to a fair and open trial, fully reported," Mr. Berman said.

The White House spokesman, Edward P. Dierjan, said Thursday that the Casey-Odom statement was approved Wednesday by the national security adviser, John M. Poindexter, United Press International reported.

"We are in full agreement with the thrust of that statement," he said.

In the Wednesday session of the trial, an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation testified that Mr. Pelton had told agents that, based on dozens of hours of debriefing sessions with Soviet operatives, he concluded that they were most interested in the "overhead collection" capabilities of spy satellites and the U.S. ability to intercept messages to and from Soviet embassies around the world.

That "there are interesting elements" and "positive" results. He did not elaborate.

He said the meeting had been adjourned "to analyze carefully the discussions" on arms limitations, maneuvers and troop strength.

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Baltimore's Sun Papers to Be Sold to Times Mirror

By Alex S. Jones
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The owners of The Sun and The Evening Sun, the celebrated Baltimore newspapers, which were the winners of 12 Pulitzer Prizes, have announced they will sell the papers to the Times Mirror Co., the Los Angeles-based communications conglomerate.

Times Mirror has agreed to pay \$500 million to acquire the A.S. Abell Co., a private corporation based in Baltimore that owns the Baltimore newspapers, television stations in the city and in Richmond, Virginia, and some small magazines. The sale was announced Wednesday.

John Morton, a newspaper analyst for Lynch Jones & Ryan Inc. of Washington, estimated that \$450 million of the purchase price was for the newspapers, which would be the highest price yet paid for a newspaper acquisition.

Last week, the Gannett Co. agreed to pay about \$300 million for the Courier-Journal and The Louisville Times in Kentucky, which was a record then.

Industry analysts said the price was consistent with the premium price that newspapers have commanded in recent years and continued a trend for large, independent newspapers to become parts of newspaper chains.

Times Mirror's holdings include the Los Angeles Times, New York Times, the Hartford Courant in Connecticut, The Denver Post and the Dallas Times Herald.

Journalists have long regarded The Sun and The Evening Sun as newspapers that offered coverage that went beyond that of most newspapers their size.

In the 1920s, the papers dispatched Macdon, one of the nation's most celebrated, caustic and insightful journalists, to cover the trial of John Scopes in Dayton, Tennessee.

The event, which became known as the Scopes Trial, concerned the teaching of the theory of evolution in public schools. Macdon's coverage was so large that he was depicted in "Inherit the Wind," a play about the trial.

"Two of the Sun newspapers' 12 Pulitzer Prizes were won last year. The Sun organization prides itself on overseas coverage and has bureaus in seven foreign capitals. It has also been influential in Washington, where it maintains a 20-member bureau."

The Sun papers — which operate with separate news staffs but share a printing plant, advertising and circulation departments — have a

combined daily circulation of almost 357,000.

A Times Mirror spokesman said that the deal was expected to be closed in "a few months."

The surprise sale came just a day after The News American, the afternoon newspaper in Baltimore owned by the Hearst Corp., ceased publication after years of losses.

A Times Mirror spokesman said the demise of The News American was not a factor in the acquisition of the Sun newspapers.

Mr. Morton noted that the Sun papers were likely to gain about 30,000 former News American subscribers and would no longer be challenged by another Baltimore newspaper.

According to Robert F. Ebrun, chairman of Times Mirror, the sale came after he made an unsolicited offer on May 13 to William E. McDermott Jr., Abell's chairman.

Unlike many American newspaper sales in recent years, this one seems not to have been prompted by family strife. Mr. Morton said that much of the Abell stock was

held in trust, and that trustees considered the offer too high to refuse.

The Sun, a morning paper, has a daily circulation of 205,000 and The Evening Sun has a circulation of 152,000. The Sunday Sun has a circulation of 428,000.

Mr. Morton said he thought it "quite logical," as a cost-cutting measure, that the news staffs would be combined eventually, or that the afternoon paper would be merged with the morning one. Rex Murphy, the publisher, has said there are no plans for any merger.

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Central American Peace Talks Adjourned

The Associated Press

PANAMA CITY — The latest stage of the Contadora group to reach agreement on a Central American peace treaty ended Sunday with no date set for a session but an open date for negotiations to continue.

The deputy foreign ministers of 13 Central American nations — El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica — reported some progress.

But they refused to discuss the arms limitations details that started here Tuesday or whether an extension of a June 6 deadline for signing a peace treaty would be granted.

The Chairman's deputy foreign minister, Francisco Villagran, said that "there are interesting elements" and "positive" results. He did not elaborate.

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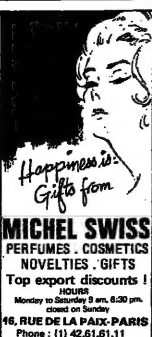
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Allies Object To Moscow Over Berlin Restrictions

The Associated Press

BERLIN — The U.S. ambassador to West Germany outlined allied objections to a new Berlin boundary policy limiting Western access in a meeting with a Soviet envoy Thursday, but East Germany said it would keep enforcing the regulations.

The ambassador, Richard R. Burt, met with the Soviet ambassador to East Germany, Vyacheslav I. Kostomarov, and strongly criticized the new policy, under which Western diplomats are supposed to display passports to East German guards.

Western sources said Mr. Burt said Mr. Kostomarov that everyone should be allowed to circulate freely in the divided city.

East German guards Monday began requiring East Berlin-based diplomats to show passports when traveling to West Berlin, instead of the customary identity cards issued by the East German Foreign Ministry.

Diplomats from France, Britain and the United States have been exempt from the rule, and an East German Foreign Ministry spokesman said Thursday that this would continue to be the case.

The Western sources were asked whether Mr. Burt's statement was a formal protest.

"We're not saying it's a protest," he said, "we're saying it's raised the issue with him."

Mr. Burt was speaking for all diplomats on behalf of Britain, France and the United States, under their agreement to rotate monthly the handling of Berlin affairs with the Russians.

The East German passport controls have aroused suspicion in the Western diplomatic circles that the East Germans are trying to gain international recognition.

Mr. Burt said East German territory. "They're trying to erode our position," said one Western source. "We have to protect our legal right to be here."

Thomas Houston, the spokesman for the U.S. diplomatic mission in West Berlin, said that details of Mr. Burt's meeting with the Russians would likely be relayed to NATO capitals and to a meeting of NATO foreign ministers in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

En route to Halifax on Wednesday, the U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, said that the allies could not tolerate the East German demand.

Under the Four Powers agreement of 1971, Britain, France and the United States administer the western sector of the city and the Soviet Union administers the East German sector.

Despite Western protests, the Soviet Union has allowed East Germany to make East Berlin its capital.

On Wednesday, sources said that U.S., British and French diplomats in East Berlin would defy the passport controls if they were imposed by the East German authorities.

The East German press agency quoted the East German Foreign Minister, Erich Honecker, on Wednesday as telling West German officials he did not want to increase further over the airport policy.

The leader of the West German opposition Social Democrats, Jens-Jochen Vogel, quoted Mr. Honecker as telling him during a meeting Wednesday that the controls were intended to threaten tourism.

Ypres's Leader Hospitalized

NICOSIA — President Spyros Kyprianou of Cyprus is in a hospital with a heart disorder, officials said Thursday. Mr. Kyprianou, 54, fell over when Archbishop Makarios died in 1977.

MICHIGAN: Pat Robertson Jolts 2 Rivals

(Continued from Page 1)

pat's presidential picture in a long run, it did send a signal to Republicans that the religious right was emerging as a political force.

"In the short run, I think this one that Pat Robertson and the religious right can organize and get actively involved in the political process," said Edward J. Rollins, who managed the 1984 Reagan-Bush campaign and has advised Robertson.

Some strategists contend that Bush's failure to demonstrate activity in the Michigan process could encourage Senator Paul Lax of Nevada, or some other new contender, to enter the scramble for the Republican nomination.

Mr. Lax, a close friend of President Ronald Reagan, has said he would consider a bid if one of the present contenders, including Mr. Bush, emerges as "an acceptable choice by early next year."

There were conflicting claims by the three camps on the number of precinct delegates each had filed. These claims may never be satisfactorily resolved. For one thing, the candidates for the low-level party positions are not required to declare a presidential preference.

With the Bush and Robertson organizations each claiming 4,500 delegates, and Mr. Kemp's supporters claiming 3,400, that adds up to 12,400. But state party officials said their best count showed that approximately 9,000 candidates had filed by the deadline.

The election of precinct delegates in August is considered the most important phase of Michigan's process.

After leaving the agency, Mr. Pelton tried his hand at a variety of unsuccessful business ventures and poorly paid jobs. At the same time, he was making a name for himself as a lobbyist, earning his income by selling to Soviet intelligence operatives virtually everything he could remember about agency projects. He was paid a total of \$35,000 by the Russians, the government charged.

Mr. Pelton served as a budget officer of his branch at the National Security Agency. This gave him access to both current and future projects, according to testimony by a former supervisor.

According to his bankruptcy filing, he had unsecured debts totaling \$34,000. His salary at the agency in 1979, his final year of employment, was \$24,500.

PIES: U.S. Faces Dilemma on Top Secret Information

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Secretary of State George P. Shultz, left, and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany, Jean-Bernard Raimond of France and Sir Geoffrey Howe of Britain gather for the meeting in Halifax, Nova Scotia, of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

SALT: NATO Nations Criticize U.S. Over Arms Treaty

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Reagan and the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

Reasons Behind Decision

Soviet U.S. officials described Mr. Reagan's decision as among the most important of his administration in the arms control field.

The Washington Post reported Thursday from Washington.

Handing the impression last Tuesday by White House officials discussing adherence to the treaty, several officials said the White House announcement went much further in sealing the fate of SALT-2 than did a tentative decision on the same subject in mid-April that was subsequently discussed with NATO.

Without exception, according to officials in London, NATO's European members believe that a U.S. decision to end observance of the SALT-2 pact is inconsistent with U.S.-Soviet arms negotiations in Geneva.

While sharing Washington's concern over evidence of Soviet noncompliance with the treaty, the allies have been reluctant to do away with an accord until something is negotiated to take its place.

The allies also fear that the decision could affect prospects for a summit meeting this year between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev.

Among the reasons cited Wednesday by various officials for the new policy on strategic arms was Republican political pressure on Mr. Reagan, a reported failure of top allied leaders at the Tokyo summit meeting to agree forcefully for keeping SALT-2 alive, and a sense on Mr. Reagan's part that it would be better to take criticism for a major decision on the SALT-2 issue now than to deal with it piecemeal over several months.

Paul C. Wenzel, the Washington lawyer who was senior negotiator of the SALT-2 treaty in the Carter administration, called Mr. Reagan's decision "a focus for foreign criticism of the Soviet human rights record and is an irritant to contacts with Western leaders."

Soviet Threatens Buildup

Soviet political commentators said Wednesday that Moscow would respond to violations of the SALT-2 treaty with an arms buildup of its own and accused the United States of already violating the treaty by deploying long-range cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Europe, United Press International reported from Moscow.

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SAKHAROV: Exile May Be Eased, but Risk Is Seen in Wife's Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Sakharov would like to see the Sakharov issue, which has provided a focus for foreign criticism of the Soviet human rights record and is an irritant to contacts with Western leaders.

As one of the country's most prominent dissidents, Mr. Sakharov became the central figure in the short-lived dissident movement that was crushed by the security police in the late 1950s.

Mr. Louis said Mr. Sakharov's behavior in Gorbachev showed he was a loyal citizen.

"He has his principles and he sticks to them," Mr. Louis said. "He did a lot for his country's defense and he still believes his country has a right to defend itself."

Mr. Louis described how members of the public in Gorbachev asked Mr. Sakharov's opinion on the Chernobyl accident. "They came up to him in the street, they are proud to talk to him."

He added that Mr. Sakharov had argued that nuclear power was also made critical comments on the Rangan administration.

Mr. Louis said Mr. Sakharov was now the sole source of his conflict with the Soviet authorities.

Soviet Physicians Freed

Warren Geller of the *International Herald Tribune* reported earlier from Cologne.

Quiet diplomacy through international medical channels appears to have won the release of one, perhaps two, dissident physicians from Soviet detention camps, according to leaders of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War.

Aleksandr Shadrin, a member of the dissident Soviet organization Moscow Group for the Creation of Trust Between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A., is being released from prison and allowed to emigrate, said Dr. Yevgeniy I. Chazov, director general of the Soviet Union's National Cardiological Research Center, and co-president of the physician group.

Victor Brodsky, a Jewish dissident physician and co-founder of the Trust group, who was sentenced to three years of imprisonment in 1983, is being "considered favorably" for release, Dr. Chazov told a group of reporters at a conference of the physicians' group.

"It is our view that this move will contribute to creating an atmosphere of trust between the Soviet Union and the United States," Dr. Chazov said in Cologne. He added that the names of the two dissidents were brought to him by Professor Bernard Lown, the American co-president of organization, and he said that he had presented the case to the Supreme Soviet, or parliament.

Lasers Change Space Scientists' Theories

By Walter Sullivan

PHILADELPHIA — Rapid advances in extremely powerful lasers and directed particle beams are leading to new ideas about interstellar communication and space travel, scientists have reported here.

Investigators searching for signs of intelligent life elsewhere in the universe may not be going about it in the right way, however, according to proposals presented at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

For more than a quarter century, most such searches have been based on the assumption that other civilizations would announce their presence by signals sent on very short wave lengths, or microwaves.

Now, however, scientists are suggesting that the ideal beacon may be lasers.

In another proposal, scientists argued that probes could be sent to remote planets without any on-board propulsion system, pushed along their paths by a laser beam or by pellets accelerated, or ejected, by a station near the sun. The pellets would impart their energy to the spacecraft.

Dr. James R. Powell, head of the reactor systems division at Brookhaven National Laboratory on Long Island, discussed current schemes for propulsion using the energy released when matter and antimatter are combined, by far the most efficient source of nuclear energy.

Matter predominates on Earth, and when it meets antimatter, such as that generated in high-energy atomic collisions, both types of matter are completely converted to energy.

In the search for intelligent life among the stars, Dr. John Kather, a specialist in advanced laser design, proposed laser-type beacons.

He suggested an instrumented sphere the size of the planet Mercury, which, with a radius of 3,100 miles (about 5,000 kilometers), is slightly larger than the moon.

The X-ray laser focuses the power of a hydrogen detonation beams of radiation that, in theory, could destroy missiles in space. U.S. weapons have estimated that perfecting such devices might require dozens, even hundreds, of underground nuclear tests.

One probe would be propelled by pellets accelerated by a very long electromagnetic device in space similar to ones used to generate very high energy collisions in laboratories on earth. The other would be a huge wire mesh structure that would be accelerated by a beam of microwaves to a speed close to that of the speed of light.

The manned spacecraft, proposed by Dr. Forward, would carry a light sail 600 miles wide propelled by laser energy focused by a lens itself 600 miles in width orbiting the sun. The spacecraft would be capable of coasting at half the speed of light.

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International Herald Tribune

The airline bazaar

■ This is the year of the impulse, as well as the inept, traveler in Europe. Faced with the general unwillings of American tourists to tour where they used to, airlines and travel agencies are offering a variety of incentives, such as free or low-cost travel insurance, to lure them away from the lure of laziness rather than offer bargains and special inducements. Initial suggestions included the notion that the Soviet Union would be a good place to visit, but that was quickly dropped about terrorism; that hadn't got anyone off the ground because the Chernobyl disaster created a new and even more powerful deterrent. Then, in the fall, the idea of a lottery, the most amounts to a lottery, and TWA offered special rates to young people (between 18 and 27) to help fill its transatlantic routes. But the airlines are still struggling to fill seats, and will fade with time, are concentrating on reducing cancellation penalties on Apex and other special fares, agreeing to accept more cancellations, and offering special rates to young people. The airlines are also offering special rates to young people, although it is adding something of a Catch 22 condition in that you must prove you are canceling for fear of terrorism. The airlines are also offering special rates to young people, although it is adding something of a Catch 22 condition in that you must prove you are canceling for fear of terrorism. The airlines are also offering special rates to young people, although it is adding something of a Catch 22 condition in that you must prove you are canceling for fear of terrorism.

Versailles renovation

Next Wednesday, 85 newly renovated rooms in the Chateau de Versailles will be opened as part of the History Museum there, spanning two centuries from 1715 (Louis XV) to the early 19th century. Some of the rooms are royal apartments that have been returned to their original use, including the apartments of Louis XV's children. Forty-eight other rooms dealing with earlier centuries already are open. When King Louis-Philippe created the History Museum, his architect destroyed many of the apartments with the exception of those of the king and queen, to create a large exhibition room; subsequent renovations then allowed the Louis-Philippe work. The current renovation, which took seven years, has preserved 25 rooms in the style of the 18th century, including the king's study, the queen's private furniture, fireplaces and wood-paneling in many of the other rooms. Some of the furniture and artifacts had been kept for years in the palace's stores; the rest was limited by master artists.

ashmir cachet

one of the earliest and as beautiful trophies that weavers to the Orient must have brought to themselves and others was Kashmir shawl with its fully coloured designs. Their precise origins lost in antiquity but it is certainly being produced continuously in Kashmir since the 16th century. Real fashions in Europe started when Napoleon's army brought them back on the Egyptian campaign and they were the ladies of the Empire adorned their dresses with either saris or the flimsy white dresses then in vogue. The Empress Eugénie was said to have collected hundreds of the shawls and the craze at this time that it became a subject of caricature (see illustration). During the 19th century, however, France became an important producer of Kashmir shawls. A superbly illustrated history — "The Kashmir Shawl and its Anglo-French Influence," by Frank Ames — traces the development of the production and use of this lovely material. It is published by The Antique Collector's Club, Church Street, Woodbridge, Suffolk, England. Total price £12.50. £5.00 the collector's item in itself.



Nowhere in Europe is there is such a stretch of cobbles, and brick and water.

by Vicky Elliott

BRUGES, Belgium—Time once went to sleep in Bruges, and thanks to the Commission of Urban Beauty it lies there still. One last canal was added in the 19th century and two blocks were displaced to build a theater, but for the rest, the streets within the perfect loop of the city walls are undisturbed.

There are few medieval cities left so well alone as Bruges is a good-size city. At its peak in the 14th century when cloth of Flanders was traded all over the known world for spices and wine, Bruges was the equal of London or Cologne. Nowhere in Europe today is there such a stretch of cobbles and brick and water, of Gothic spires and Renaissance steeples, so well sealed against the 20th century.

The people who live there do not undervalue their town. "We call Venice the Bruges of the south," said one. "In Bruges, the past is speaking," said another.

Much has been invested, in time and money, to keep Bruges the way it was, the way it can be glimpsed in the paintings of Memling and the Flemish Primitives. The burgomaster, counseled by the graybeards on the Commission of Urban Beauty, permits no billboards, no flat roofs, few aluminum fronts, and none only behind windowpanes. Details

on the facades are painted in colors that blend with the brick and the dark waters of city's canals — greens, browns and the strong shade of oxblood that is

The city authorities have dredged the canals, sprayed clean the tracery on the Town Hall and planted trees with a new method that was pioneered in Belgium, but virtually all the residents contribute as well. In the quiet labyrinth of St. Gilliskerk on the weekend, they are out in front of their houses, swabbing down the whitewash and sprucing up the win-

Many of the old facades bear emblems: sculpted panels, impish faces, pairs of golden scissors representing some ancient tailors' guild. A family on the street called Potteneri has honored its 20th-century children in stone; in Oostmeers street there is a bristled cow painted on one front door. And just in

The front of the obligatory lace curtain (for Bruges is famous for its lace) each family displays its trophies, porcelain vases, gleaming brassware and the stained-glass panels that show the city's trademark: the elegant octagonal belfry that houses an illustrious carillon of 47 bells.

The demented melodies of the clock in the belfry build to a climax with the annual Ascension Day procession that accompanies the relic of the Holy Blood — brought to Bruges from the Holy Land in 1149 — on a costumed progress through town.

Hilde van Lerberghe, 29, has sung in the procession every year since she was 14. She was born in Bruges, like her mother and her grandfather, and she sees it from the inside, looking from her living-room window to the belfry and the docks. "I don't like boats were unloaded in the Middle Ages," she says.

She takes part in the procession, she said with fervor in her soft Flemish voice, because she wants to prove that young people still have an interest in history and tradition. "People think that this is a museum town, that it's old and staid," she said. "But it's a living town."

IT is a town in which furious debate is raised by such questions as the choice of a new carillon player (the only one in Belgium employed full-time), the selection of new statues for the empty niches on the Town Hall, or the merits of moving the Court of Justice out of the Bure, the historic heart of the city, where

There was a scandal in 1976 when the new Socialist burgomaster said, since he was not a believer, that he would not take part in the procession of the Holy Blood. The burgomaster in Bruges had always taken part in the procession. There was a scandal when he moved the market away from the Markt, the people's square, where it had shared space with the odd tournament and decapitation since the

"In Brussels, they look down on all these traditions," said Hilde's white-bearded father, who pursues his family's traditions by selling wickerwork in the store he inherited from his father-in-law, one of Bruges' last master basketworkers. "But they have lost something. They have lost their soul."

Mr. van Lerberghe remembers when there was no television in town and the procession was the spectacle of the year, and how quiet it was when a few doctors were the only car owners. Today there are more cars, but the enlightened prefer bicycles to negotiate the narrow streets. So do the normen in their powder-blue uniforms.

When Mr. van Lerberghe was young, horse carts used to come in from the country. There are still a dozen or so buggies that trundle over the cobbles with their bowler-hatted drivers, and sometimes an enterprising brewer will harness up some horses to draw drags of beer.

In many ways, things have changed. The marketplace is now a parking lot, with a seller of french fries perfuming the air below the belfry. The swans that glide down the canals have been joined by a fleet of touring motor boats. People do not kneel down any more when the Holy Blood passes by in its golden container, because they do not want to look foolish in front of the visitors from out of town.

The middle classes, who profited most from Bruges's prosperity while capitalism

The interest of the outside world in this inward-looking city has done wonders for business. Commercially speaking, Bruges began to wither in the 15th century, when its exit to the sea was cut off by the silting of the Zwyn causeway. Many of the dis-

but after that there was no money for building. This helped suspend the town in time, but it also meant that 100 years ago Bruges was one of the poorest towns in Belgium, the decaying backdrop for Georges Rodenbach's gloomy melodrama *"Reverie in a Morning"* which inspired the an-

"In 1901," Charles d'Ydewalle, an ancient and aristocratic local historian, said shortly before his death not long ago, "Bruges was a religious and agricultural center, with a big seminary and a cattle market, and, with its cultural treasures, a center for art." D'Ydewalle, a friend of the

king of Belgium, lived to a ripe old age in a grand house out of town, in a park with majestic chestnut trees. "Now there are no great fortunes in Bruges," he said, "but the pastry shops and the sellers of sausages do very well."

So do the restorers of art and the defenders of the faith: Catholicism is still very much in evidence. Where streets

Continued on page 10

SHOPPING

Sounds of Palermo's Vucciria Market

by Sam Gilbert

ALERMO, Italy — "*Badda, che badda! Frattavilla, assaggiatelo, che è un oroscuro di frattavilla, che fa monna!*" "Beautiful, so beautiful it tastes it!" pierces the early morning air as the sun rises over the hillsides of the bustling outdoor market.

In Piazza Caracciolo, the heart of Palermo's Vucciria market, housewives with their baskets on their arms stop to admire the shapeless gray mass of *neonata*, or born neonates, which Palermo cooks eat like candy. The women are in their 40s. A group of men, early risers on the hunt for a job or perhaps in search of employment, are at nearby stalls enjoying salty, solid octopus, fried scallop or raw shellfish. Fishmongers raise their own squalid fish from the sea, and the market is dramatically sweeping arm movements to their morning catches. With the sun's sear only a short walk from the Vucciria's Vucciria, the market is already hardy surmising that fresh fish is a staple of Palermo cuisine — is sold at the

the largest, though not the oldest, of Palermo's old-city street markets, the Vucciria is into existence — probably in the 14th century — as a *piazza di grassia*, meat market; hence the name Vucciria, originally *bocca*, from the *boucherie* of the French who ruled Palermo. Later the meat market moved elsewhere and the Vucciria became a *mercato di foglia*, a "leaf" or vegetable market. Today it sells all kinds of food items as well as housewares and, on its periphery, products such as transistor radios.

Several other Palermo markets have a longer history than the Vucciria. The Arab origins of the Capo market in the upper part of the ancient Seralcadio neighborhood, where in the 9th and 10th centuries the Saracen rulers housed their mercenarries, are evident in the market's spill-over spread along two long, winding, intersecting streets.

The Ballaro food market on the west side of Via Maqueda gets its name from the Arabic for market square.

These markets tend to be somewhat cheaper than the Vucciria. But the latter gets the best produce in town. It also performs a social function as a traditional meeting place and gossip exchange for those who do not live in the immediate old-city neighborhood. Indeed, some Palermo sociologists believe that, given the postwar real-estate boom on

the city's edges — which has led to a sharp decline in the number of inhabitants of the historical center and a consequent urban degradation — the Vucciria can be given much of the credit for keeping the metropolis alive.

In November 1544, the Marquis of Terranova, then the city's leading official, decid-

of that Palermo's shopkeepers needed some control. He ordered that shops be forbidden to display their *frutti ed erbi* on the public way and forced to keep all merchandise inside. History neglects to say what, if any, immediate effect these orders had on Renaissance urban life, but a visit to the Vucciria today indicates that, in this area of Palermo at least, it's unlikely that the law got much attention. As in any eastern *souk*, shoppers have to navigate among baskets of blood oranges, crates of foot-long pale-green squash and burlap sacks of rice, chick peas, beans, lentils, pepper and flour that spill out into the middle of the street.

They wait patiently while a shopkeeper exchanges piousness or recipes with a regular client, and endure the verbal or literal abuse-plucking of the hair that they heartily enjoy it. The *Vuocrin* not only provides the essentials for the hearty meals that are a Sicilian characteristic, but offers the visitor a stimulating visual feast.

Some stalls are piled high with burnished purple eggplants, sun-ripened tomatos, red bell peppers, miniature artichokes, baby zucchini, red or white onions, large lemons, and red and green fennel. Others are piled with the most succulent, prickly pears. Sicilian vegetables and fruits are widely agreed to be among the best in Italy.

Some merchants concentrate on appetizers, others on pastas, and still others on meats of choice, also, boasted mounds of prosciutto

For those who get thirsty, no need to despair.

vegetables, a variety of dried and smoked fish and red-hot *peperoncini*. An old woman sells ropes of garlic, nuts in the shell and oat, dates and raisins, pungent-smelling dried oregano and many other spices. At the entrance of several of the market's groceries, a display shelf will hold a cone or pig's head shape of dark red tomato paste, bought by the *eto* (100 grams). Cheese stores offer wheels of parmesan and *pecorino* as well as such 'local' cheeses as spicy *caciocavallo*. Freshly slaughtered goats and lambs dangle over outdoor butchers' boards. Bakeries sell

bread and the Sicilian biscuits and cookies — *mastaccioli, tarallini, reginelli* — that are particularly good when dunked in a glass of sweet wine.

There is solace for those who get hungry on the spot: take-out red or white pizza at the bakery, stands selling fried or boiled meat or fish snacks, and two local restaurants — the Shanghai, with a balcony overlooking Piazza Caracciolo, serving typical Sicilian dishes such as *pasta con le sarde* (sardines), *con broccoli o alla norma* with eggplant, and the *Maestro di Brodo* in Via

dei Panieri ("Basket Street"), where every day but Sunday one can lunch on tortellini, rice or pasta in broth plus meat for the equivalent of \$5 to \$10.

For those who simply get thirsty, there is no need to despair. At the Taverna Azzurra in the nearby Discesa dei Maccheronai ("Sloping Street of the Macaroni Makers") are all sorts of drink on tap, including the local sweet wine *zibibbò* and *sangue siciliano* — "Sicilian blood."

Sari Gilbert is a Rome-based journalist

TRAVEL

A Slow Road in China

by Kate Singleton

CHINA is a country of weird, beautiful landscapes, of villages untouched by industrialization, of cities feverishly trying to catch up with the present and stretch out toward the future. China is elusive for Westerners, perhaps because it has influenced us more than we have influenced it. If you want to see the "real" China before it disappears, you could go it alone, or at least in the company of an official tour. For delicate latter-day sensibilities, this can mean putting up with quite a

First, there are a few items you should buy before you set foot in the People's Republic: a pair of plastic or smooth-soled shoes, chopsticks, a large enamel mug plus lid, three small, light hand towels and, if you're traveling in summer, a sleeping bag. All are available in Hong Kong, where most people find a couple of days waiting for individual visas. You should take along the usual medicines as well, but don't weigh yourself down with large supplies of shampoo, soap, vitamins, chocolate, soft toilet paper. You buy these as you need them in China. Traveling light is absolutely fundamental, as I'll discover the first time you have to

at your way onto public transport. The main reason for fitting yourself out in advance is hygiene, which in China can be difficult to achieve or maintain. If you stick the big international hotels you'll be all right, but you won't see much of China. The great threat is hepatitis, which is endemic in many areas. Standards of dish-washing are a lot to be desired, so avoid the chopsticks and glasses supplied by the small restaurants and food stalls whose sizzling dishes are so tasty. Stick to hot cooked foods, and beer and tea.

One China hands would never dream of going anywhere except in major hotels, but if food is bland while real Chinese food are myriad substitutes in save and on money. You'll also enjoy the wide range of old ("small food" — snacks) that you buy at street stalls in cities like Kunming in Yunnan province. If you see it being

or steamed or grilled, you're pretty safe. The three small towels, or *mu-jia*, are all because they dry quickly and take up space. The Chinese manage to wash dry themselves with one towel, as you'll see in trains, where they hang them up by windows to dry out between sittings. I have one dry *mu-jia*, one damp one, one that will come in handy as a pillow.

If you ever find yourself staying in one of the hotels that basically cater to Chinese (until recently foreigners were not admitted into them) you'll probably discover that the sheets are not changed very often. As when your man is sleeping-bag come in. Actually, the sheet is less easy in the winter, as you will likely be to bed half-dressed. There's no heating of the Yangtze River.

An ideal night attire is the long-legged all-undershirt sold in general stores throughout the country. It is excellent and, in Shanghai and Beijing you can buy versions of the same thing. Underwear of sort can be worn comfortably under when you go cycling through the countryside or climbing up mountains in the cold.

As you rent bikes in most places and you pedal as far as your muscles can take you of extraordinary natural beauty,



In China bicycles are standard and essential means of transport for the lone traveler.

such as the Yangtze district in Guangxi province or Dai in western Yunnan can be explored at leisure, at a rhythm that seems to have been banished from the Western world. China is full of delights, but you should also be prepared for a few things you will never get used to. Public toilets with no doors or running water are disappointing. The worst is unquestionably the Chinese habit of spitting, with all the noises that proceed and accompany it. This is like a national nervous habit, at communal as clearing the throat in the West. The Chinese spit everywhere and continually: in the street, in buses and trains, in restaurants, in the recently renovated temples and churches. While they're at it, likely as not they'll blow their nose, without handkerchiefs — for the Chinese there is nothing more repulsive than the Western custom of carrying nasal exercises around in the pocket.

The authorities in Beijing began to realize a few years ago that spitting was deemed unattractive by many Asians as well as Westerners, so in 1982 they started a great anti-spitting campaign (the threat to tourism and trade was probably a greater inducement than any sanitary considerations). Fines were introduced for offenders, notices were put up in public places and spittoons became

a regular feature of street furniture. Definite improvements can be registered in Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou, but the threat does not seem to have spread much further afield than that.

While we're on this sticky subject, a short quote from an earlier traveler may help put things into perspective:

"In all the public places this filthy custom is recognized. In the courts of law, the judge has his spittoon, the clerk his, the witness his, and the prisoner his; ... In the hospitals, the students of medicine are requested, by notices upon the wall, to spit into the boxes provided for that purpose, and not to discolour the stairs. In public buildings, visitors are implored — to spit their spittle into the national spittoons, and not about the bases of the marble columns. But in some parts, this custom is inseparably mixed up with every meal and morning call, and with all the transactions of social life."

This refers not to China today but to Washington, D.C., as seen by Charles Dickens in 1842.

Kate Singleton, a Milan-based journalist, recently returned from an independent tour of China.



Bond Street's 300 Years of 'Superior Taste'

by Veronica Horwell

LONDON — Next week Bond Street will be uncharacteristically, communally *en fête*. There will be very English celebrations, the sort that small towns have for coronations — a pageant, costume parties, bands, a ball at Sotheby's, a street party for (in case of rain, not in the church hall but the *Time-Life*).

As other theatricians are sponsored by American Express and, in aid of a medical charity. The theme is that Bond Street, the most famous of London shopping streets, is 300 years old this year.

In the 1680s a consortium of real-estate speculators, "certain rich and mechanick" as the diarist John Evelyn called them, bought the almost new but abandoned Clarendon House, which on home to Charles II's disgraced lord chancellor, Edward Hyde, 1st of Clarendon. The developers promised a new town and a most

magnificent piazza (the latest in planning), but they were a pretty shady lot. The front man was Sir Thomas Bond — knight, peer, lover of money to the king. He took a portion of a lease for tenements just north of Finsbury. After his death in 1685 they named what little had been erected for him.

Behind Bond were a goldsmith with a big cash float and a contractor to build the mullion and transoms; a couple of building subcontractors with bad records for defective workmanship; and a pair of scribes to handle the written stuff. More were bankrupted by the project. The goldsmith died in debtor's prison after the revenue authorities leased on him for £200,000. Legal wrangling over the titles lasted the next 30 years, and a development meant to be the highest urban houses and apartment was meanwhile irregularly finished and equipped with a prefabricated wooden chapel (total churchlessness would have lowered property values).

This was the period when shops as we know them were being invented in Europe's capitals — not merely the front ends of workshops, warehouses or, but more luxurious premises grouped together. Bond Street lengthened along as far as the Tyburn Road (now Oxford Street). The upper floors of its Georgian terraces were furnished lodgings "mostly inhabited by the nobility and gentry." On the ground floor were sold treats and aristocratic necessities. Bondwell was pleased with his rooms in Bond Street, Lawrence Sterne died there in awful pain. Dean Swift drank with his cronies at the Literary Club and Nelson recuperated from the amputation of his arm conventionally near the sites of the best surgeons and doctors.

The street "abounded with shopkeepers of both sexes and superior tastes," Bennett's Survey of London noted. There were side-shows such as "the display of an incontestable Mummy of Cleopatra and Sheba's sword," and the Bond Street longers hung about all afternoon to watch as titled ladies stopped at Robinson the confectioners for "pistachios, cream and flowered jelly in glasses."

Whatever the mode, Bond Street would adjust to accommodate it. In the Regency, the prevailing style was characterized by the Bond Street Roll — a girl "like a poppy in a storm," as George Coleman's play "The Hair at Law" had it — and the Bond Street Blooms boomed with Byron in the Puff-bell Club kept by the prizefighter "Gentleman" John Jackson. As the nation became an empire, its men stayed in Bond Street (in, for instance, Long's hotel "best bottled sales and whiskey and soda in London") and sent for accountants to Gilbert and Gostley, boot-makers; Tossell, late Cracknell, brooch-maker; and the Highland Sportsman Shooting Agency. The last grand lodgings in Bond Street were those of the actor Henry Irving, who lived over Agency the last among tiger skins and cigars, with never a housemaid disturbing his den.

Ladies preferred the new, northern Bond Street to Sir Thomas's end, and they visited only within limited, acceptable hours, but it was the one thoroughfare where they actually descended from their carriages to shop. Queen Victoria included. She bought knitting wool and plain hankies from the Royal Arcade. Her female subjects patronized the many court dressers (such as Madame Moret de la Malmoussin and Miss Withington Huggins, who reluctantly shared a dingy landing).

Right up to World War II, the street could supply the necessities of life like any ordinary highway, although, as Punch magazine noted, the vegetable were always hot-house or out of season and the meat prime venison, and no local branch of Woolworth ever settled in. Bankers proliferated in upper chambers in the 1840s, oilmen in the 1970s, computer companies in the 1980s. Diamond merchants gave way to pearl

stringers and a government agency to one for directors' secretaries, and the Electrical Light Supply Co. arrived contemporaneously with the Shalrock rock museum, the American Tooth Co. and the first private detective.

This year's celebrations come as the street has shaken itself out of a slough. Many of the old mainly clothing companies decamped after the war to adjacent, quieter roads, and for a long time the facades were a monomony of picture dealers, jewelers, shoe shops, airline offices and carpet vendors. It seems to be understood now, however, that the street is a showplace zone, a Rodeo Drive, primary location for the London branches of the top ready-to-wear and superior trinket houses. Chanel, Cartier, Saint Laurent alternate with the unchangeable, such as W. Bill, knifemaker, which sold Sheridan sweaters to Sir Ernest Henry Shackleton's 1906 polar expedition.

In an era that places the highest luxury values in nostalgia, perhaps the perfect symbol of the street is the Ralph Lauren shop. Its panted interior refers back to the style and values of the tailoring establishments that once were situated all around. And it has been built inside the late-18th-century shopfront of Savory and Moore, who once sold medications to Lady Nelson for her ailing hero.

Veronica Horwell is a London-based journalist.



Lady Hamilton, on right, bought medicines for Nelson, above, at Savory & Moore.



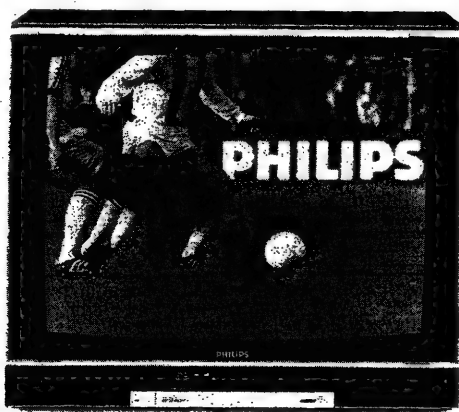
Fashion caricature of 1796.



seller in Bond Street, by Gilray.

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Hillsdown Abandons Berisford Takeover Bid

Reuters
LONDON — Hillsdown Holdings PLC, a food and trading group, said Thursday that it would abandon its £500-million (\$750-million) offer for the commodities trading company S.W. Berisford PLC.

Hillsdown's investment adviser, Kilmartin Benson & Co., said it had sold Hillsdown's 14.7-percent stake in Berisford, or 28.15 million shares, to a subsidiary of Gruppo Ferruzzi, raising the Italian agriculture concern's interest to 22.74 percent. Ferruzzi already held 17.3 million Berisford shares.

Hillsdown said it had decided not to make any submission to the U.K. Monopolies and Mergers Commission. Both the Hillsdown bid and a rival offer for Berisford by Tate & Lyle PLC, a British sugar refiner, had been referred to the commission.

The three-way fight for Berisford began earlier this year when the company said it was discussing a possible bid from Ferruzzi. Under that agreement, Berisford executives would have bought back all of the group except its British Sugar PLC subsidiary, which Ferruzzi was seeking to acquire.

Hillsdown then made its bid to

April, which Ferruzzi said it would accept. The Italian company said that its purchase of British Sugar and the management buyout were feasible only as long as they were not consistent.

A spokesman for Kilmartin Benson said Ferruzzi had been approached on Tuesday about purchasing Hillsdown's stake, leaving Hillsdown with 24 hours to decide whether to proceed with its bid.

A spokesman for Hillsdown declined to disclose the selling price but said the company was very happy and had made a good profit. Hillsdown had been considering its position over since its bid was referred to the monopolies commission earlier this month.

Hillsdown had offered to acquire 11 million Berisford shares for every 11 Berisford ordinary shares. The offer valued Berisford at \$255 per share, based on a Hillsdown share price of 278 pence and adjusted to 275 pence after the 3-pence final dividend.

Market sources appeared likely that the original Berisford/Ferruzzi talks were now being revived, although there were some doubts the companies would reach agreement in the immediate future. Berisford officials were unavailable for comment Thursday.

Japan's Major Banks Say Net Increased 11% in Fiscal Year

Reuters
TOKYO — Japan's 13 major commercial banks reported Thursday that net profit rose a total of 11 percent in the fiscal year ending March 31, while revenues fell 8.5 percent.

The 13 banks said revenue dropped to 16.28 trillion yen (\$132 billion), while net profit rose to 558 billion yen.

Banking sources said that the banks' strong net-profit rise was helped by a 1.6-percent increase in operating profits, mainly from gains in government bond dealing.

The sources also said that the banks reduced provisions for losses on overseas exposure because the value of those loans fell as a result of the yen's appreciation against the dollar.

In the past year, those major commercial banks were given permission to introduce money market certificates and large-scale time deposits with denominations of 1 billion yen (\$3.9 million) or more, both with uncontrolled interest rates.

Japan's largest bank, Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd., said revenue

fell 6.9 percent, to 2,071 trillion yen, and net profit rose 16.7 percent, to 70.15 billion yen.

Bank of Tokyo Ltd., the specialist foreign-exchange bank, said that revenue of its core 19.9 percent, to 1.13 trillion yen, and net profit rose 29.2 percent, to 39.13 billion yen.

Yokohama Specie Bank Ltd. reported the biggest increase in net profit — 33.9 percent, to 19.08 billion yen. It also was the only bank to report an increase in revenue, which inched up 1.4 percent, to 558.1 billion yen.

Tokai Bank Ltd., however, said net profit fell 1.1 percent, to 32.79 billion yen, while revenue dipped 6.3 percent, to 1.22 trillion yen. It was the only bank to report a net profit loss.

Fuji Bank Ltd. said that net profit rose 4 percent, to 72.09 billion yen, and revenue fell 8.5 percent, to 1.87 trillion yen. Sanmei Bank Ltd. said net profit was up 9.1 percent, to 31.86 billion yen, while revenue dropped 8.7 percent, to 1.87 trillion yen.

Mitsubishi Bank Ltd. said that revenue fell 11.4 percent, to 1.70 trillion yen, while net profit surged 13.4 percent, to 70.48 billion yen.

Rockwell to Cut 6,800 Workers In B-1 Project

United Press International
LOS ANGELES — Rockwell International Corp. has announced that it will lay off 6,800 workers across the United States in the next five months.

Sam Jacobellis, president of Rockwell's North American Aircraft unit, said Wednesday that the layoffs were being made because the B-1 bomber program was passing its peak activity and that much of the work force had finished its job of building parts for the big planes.

The cutbacks amount to more than 25 percent of Rockwell's 27,000 workers that the B-1 program employed when it peaked in 1983.

Deliveries of B-1s to the U.S. Air Force will continue at the rate of 18 a month through mid-1988, Mr. Jacobellis said. Rockwell is building a total of 100 B-1s for \$27.5 billion.

Bear Stearns, Grus Offer to Buy Anderson Clayton

Reuters
NEW YORK — Bear Stearns & Co. said Thursday that it and Grus & Co. have offered to buy Anderson Clayton & Co., the Houston-based diversified food company, for \$54 a share in a transaction worth up to \$655 million.

To help finance the cash merger, the two New York-based investment bankers said they would sell Anderson's Graines Foods subsidiary to Quaker Oats Co. upon completion of the proposed transaction for an unspecified price.

In a letter to Anderson's president, W. Fenton Guinee Jr., the investment bankers said their offer would give Anderson shareholders "a substantial cash premium at this time over the \$45-per-share value which the company has indicated would be received" in its previously announced recapitalization proposal.

The partners said that they were "highly confident" that they would receive the required funding, a portion of which they are providing, and a portion of which will come from an unnamed New York commercial bank.

They said completion of the transaction is subject to abandonment of the recapitalization plan, regulatory approval and a definitive agreement with Quaker Oats. Anderson officials could not be reached for comment.

Anderson is a Kansas-based company, say they never expected Omnivac to be the end of such an investment, but they did hope it would investigate sluggish sales in the extremely competitive animal-vaccine market.

"I don't think genetic engineering saved us any time in developing and registering this product," said Mr. Berisford. "But it did help us produce a better vaccine. It gave us an edge in a fierce business."

U.S. Animal Health Firm Counts on Altered Virus

By Keith Schneider
New York Times Service

OMAHA, Nebraska — For years, it was widely expected that the first living, custom-designed, gene-altered product would come from Boston or San Francisco, the two main U.S. centers of research and spending by companies in biotechnology.

So last January, when the Agriculture Department issued the historic first license for a genetically engineered product to a virtually unknown Nebraska animal health-care company called Biologics Corp., its executives were emboldened.

"The big boys — Monsanto, Du Pont — the glamour boys — Cetus, Genentech, Calgene — we beat them all," said Dr. Michael J. Berisford Jr., vice president of operations and head of the company's restructured plant.

The explosion of these heady days, however, has faded. In April, the procedures that Biologics and the Agriculture Department followed to test and license Omnivac-PRV, Biologics' new vaccine, came under attack from scientists.

They worried about the implications of releasing genetically engineered products into the environment, and under scrutiny by Congress and the National Institutes of Health.

Biologics' license to sell the product was suspended for two weeks, and a suit is pending against the Agriculture Department that, Mr. Berisford fears, might force another withdrawal of Omnivac from the market.

Omnivac is a virus that has one gene excised from its genetic code. That gene produces an enzyme that enables the virus to replicate in the nervous systems of swine.

The Reagan administration is expected to approve new guidelines for registering biotechnology products, which would reduce the oversight of products like Omnivac.

Under the new rules, the Agriculture Department will turn gene-deleted organisms, particularly those to be used in vaccines, as no different than conventional vaccines. These guidelines are likely to be challenged by both scientists and Congress.

Officials of Biologics, a subsidiary of a Kansas-based company, say they never expected Omnivac to be the end of such an investment, but they did hope it would investigate sluggish sales in the extremely competitive animal-vaccine market.

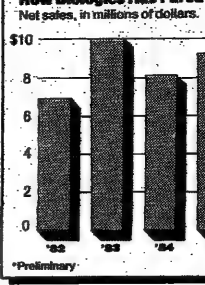
"I don't think genetic engineering saved us any time in developing and registering this product," said Mr. Berisford. "But it did help us produce a better vaccine. It gave us an edge in a fierce business."

There are at least 90 companies, some biotech, some pharmaceutical, with lots of products waiting in the wings," said Jack Doyle, author of "Altered Harvest," a critique of the biotechnology industry published late last year, and the agriculture analyst at the Environmental Policy Institute in Washington.

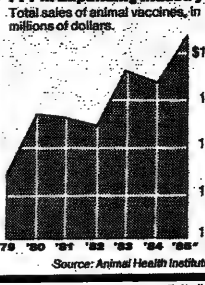
Biologics was a money-losing livestock and canine vaccine manufacturer, operating under the name of Dellen Laboratories, when it was acquired in 1975 by TechAmerica Group, based in Elwood, Kansas.

The Market for Animal Vaccines

How Biologics Has Fared
Net sales, in millions of dollars.



In Expanding Industry
Total sales of animal vaccines, in millions of dollars.



Omnivac is designed to prevent outbreaks in swine of pseudorabies, a herpes virus that kills baby pigs, injures adult animals and costs hog farmers as much as \$60 million annually, according to a recent study by the Department of Agriculture.

With sales of \$8.7 million last year, Biologics is among the largest U.S. animal-vaccine makers. Omnivac is one of 77 products that the company manufactures in its Omaha plant, a maze of climate-controlled production rooms filled

million. Executives say they are not certain the company will make a profit this year either.

TechAmerica's slide, while steeper than other companies, reflects problems throughout the industry. The livestock market has been hurt by the lingering depression in agriculture, which has forced some farmers to drop vaccination programs and others to cut back. Last year, after a long period of modest increases, sales in the animal health care industry fell to \$1.98 billion, from slightly more than \$2 billion in 1984.

Last year, according to the Animal Health Institute, an industry trade group in Alexandria, Virginia, animal vaccine sales totaled \$1.97 billion, including the dog and cat vaccine market.

Some farm analysts see potential for growth once the agricultural economy improves. Vaccine manufacturers, they say, are in position to take advantage of an upturn, due in part to recombinant DNA technology, which has provided new techniques for making better vaccines.

At the same time, fundamental changes in livestock management practices, particularly the practice of enclosing thousands of animals in a single building, have resulted in increased incidence of economically devastating diseases.

Conventionally produced pseudorabies vaccines have been sold in the United States since 1977. But in some cases the vaccine, composed of a weakened, live pseudorabies virus, still maintained some virulence and killed vaccinated animals. As a result they have not been popular and annual sales totaled less than \$5 million.

"I don't think genetic engineering saved us any time in developing this product. But it did help us produce a better vaccine."

— Dr. Michael J. Berisford Jr., Biologics Corp.

with fermentation tanks, centrifuges, rotating oil culture racks and freezing as big as luxury cars.

Even if Biologics clears its regulatory hurdle, analysts say that it may not be long before it has to reinvest its name as the only company selling a live, genetically engineered product.

Many companies have chosen to maintain a low profile until the regulatory controversy subsides. But the Department of Agriculture says that it is aware of roughly half a dozen other companies planning to market genetically engineered animal vaccines, and several companies have applications pending for genetically engineered crop plants.

TechAmerica changed the name of the Dellen unit to Biologics in 1983.

Under C. Wesley Remington, TechAmerica's president, Dellen's product line was revamped, and within a few years it was contributing a third of TechAmerica's total sales. When the farm economy was good, TechAmerica was one of the most profitable companies in animal health care. It went public in 1981.

But except for a modest increase in net earnings in 1983, TechAmerica's financial results have declined every year since 1980. In 1984, the company had a loss of \$3 million on sales of \$36.9 million. Last year, it lost \$766,185 on sales of \$34.8 million.

JAL Reports Loss After 1985 Crash

Reuters
TOKYO — Japan Air Lines said Thursday that it had a loss of 6.74 billion yen (\$40 million) in its fiscal year ended March 31, and attributed the results to a sharp decline in traffic after a jumbo jet crash that killed 520 people last year.

The loss compared with a profit of 7.18 billion yen the previous year. The airline said there would be no dividend this year. Last year's dividend was 40 yen a share. Sales for the year amounted to \$23.97 billion yen, compared with \$27.22 billion yen a year earlier.

JAL reported a 10.4-percent decline in domestic passengers since the Boeing 747 crashed in the mountains near Tokyo last Aug. 12 on a flight to Osaka. The number of international travelers also declined, the company said.

A senior JAL manager said last year that it would take two years for the airline to recover from the disaster.

ITT Offers to Sell 51.8% Interest In Abbey Life

Reuters
LONDON — ITT Corp. said Thursday that it had decided to sell its 51.8-percent stake in Abbey Life Group PLC, a major British insurance company.

The placing of Abbey's shares is being arranged by the merchant bankers S.G. Warburg & Co., Baring Brothers & Co. and Lazard Freres & Co. at 190 pence (\$2.85) a share, it said.

ITT said the \$400 million it expects to raise from the sale will increase the proceeds under its divestment program to \$1.9 billion. In early 1985, the company announced a program to divest about \$1.7 billion in assets.

Abbey Life was previously a wholly owned subsidiary of ITT, but 1.5 million shares, or about 48 percent, were sold at 180 pence a share last year. In 1985, its pretax profit rose to £19.8 million from £9.3 million a year earlier.

Westinghouse Selling Unit

United Press International

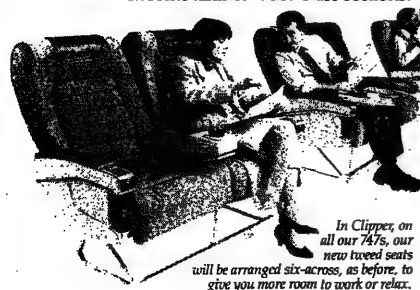
PITTSBURGH — Westinghouse Credit Corp. said Thursday it has agreed in principle to sell its inventory financing division to Chrysler First Inc. for an undisclosed price.

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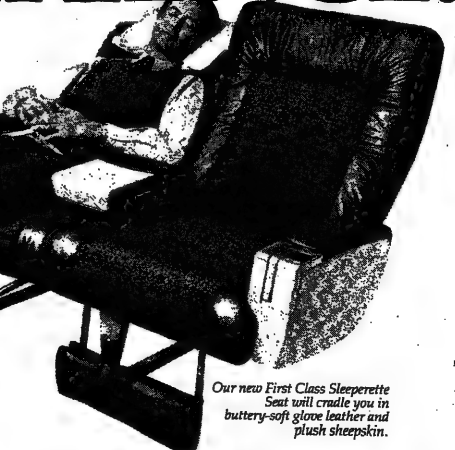
Over the next few months, we'll be completely renewing and redesigning the First Class sections on all our 747s, starting with our transatlantic and domestic USA fleets, and following soon after with our planes on the South America, Asia and Africa routes.

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere
Via The Associated Press

[illegible]

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Electricity supply – a major strength of the VEBA Group

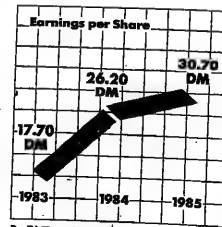
PREUSSENELEKTRA and VKR again contributed substantially to Group earnings in 1985. The share of nuclear power generation at PREUSSENELEKTRA grew from 60% to 69%. Some 94% of VEBA's electricity supply was generated from nuclear energy and coal.

Oil and gas sector attains significant growth

Despite the drop in oil prices at the end of the year, VEB A OEL achieved higher profitability. At 7.6 million tons, sales of oil products rose by some 12%. The exceptionally high capacity utilization deserves special mention.

A substantial increase in natural gas production, to 12 billion kWh

(+175%), was accomplished through cooperation in seven offshore blocks in the Gulf of Mexico with MARK PRODUCING.



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Trading and transportation matches good results of 1984

At STINNES and RAAB KARCHER the good results of the previous year were sustained. This was attributable to the healthy structure of these companies whose activities in trading, transportation and services are well balanced.

Continued high level of investment

Investments in 1985 amounted to some DM 5.1 billion, surpassing the high level recorded in 1984.

Outlook 1986

Based on its profit-oriented philosophy combined with positive market conditions, the VEBA Group is optimistic about the prospects for good results in 1986, which looks promising for the Group's 68,700 employees and its 500,000 shareholders.

To find out more about VEBA, its operations and performance, please contact
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Federal Republic of Germany.

Floating-Rate Notes

Dollars		May 29	Change
100% Floating Rate Note	100%	100.00	0.00
90% Floating Rate Note	90%	99.95	0.00
80% Floating Rate Note	80%	99.90	0.00
70% Floating Rate Note	70%	99.85	0.00
60% Floating Rate Note	60%	99.80	0.00
50% Floating Rate Note	50%	99.75	0.00
40% Floating Rate Note	40%	99.70	0.00
30% Floating Rate Note	30%	99.65	0.00
20% Floating Rate Note	20%	99.60	0.00
10% Floating Rate Note	10%	99.55	0.00
0% Floating Rate Note	0%	99.50	0.00

Pounds Sterling		May 29	Change
100% Floating Rate Note	100%	100.00	0.00
90% Floating Rate Note	90%	99.95	0.00
80% Floating Rate Note	80%	99.90	0.00
70% Floating Rate Note	70%	99.85	0.00
60% Floating Rate Note	60%	99.80	0.00
50% Floating Rate Note	50%	99.75	0.00
40% Floating Rate Note	40%	99.70	0.00
30% Floating Rate Note	30%	99.65	0.00
20% Floating Rate Note	20%	99.60	0.00
10% Floating Rate Note	10%	99.55	0.00
0% Floating Rate Note	0%	99.50	0.00

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Rises Through Key DM and Yen Levels

NEW YORK — The dollar moved sharply higher Thursday in New York and Europe on comments by President Ronald Reagan that the U.S. economic situation, climbing above 172 yen and 2.3 Deutsche marks.

In a speech in Washington Thursday, Mr. Reagan said, "We are strengthening the world monetary system, the foundation of international trade and the dollar is now at a more competitive level with foreign currencies."

His comments were seen as confirmation that the administration was content with the dollar's level, at least for now.

London Dollar Rates		May 29	Change
100% Floating Rate Note	100%	100.00	0.00
90% Floating Rate Note	90%	99.95	0.00
80% Floating Rate Note	80%	99.90	0.00
70% Floating Rate Note	70%	99.85	0.00
60% Floating Rate Note	60%	99.80	0.00
50% Floating Rate Note	50%	99.75	0.00
40% Floating Rate Note	40%	99.70	0.00
30% Floating Rate Note	30%	99.65	0.00
20% Floating Rate Note	20%	99.60	0.00
10% Floating Rate Note	10%	99.55	0.00
0% Floating Rate Note	0%	99.50	0.00

172.15 yen, up from 169.45; at 2.3485 French francs, up from 2.2830, and at 1.9090 Swiss francs, up from 1.8580.

The dollar also gained against the British pound, which closed in London at \$1.4920, compared with Wednesday's \$1.5020.

Dealers in London said the day began in quiet trading, but news of the increase in the leading indicators generated a flurry of activity.

Earlier, in other European trading, the dollar was fixed in Paris at 2.3420 at Wednesday's fixing. It closed in Zurich at 1.9013 Swiss francs, compared with 1.8783.

Many markets in West Germany were closed for a holiday. (Reuters, IHT)

Traders said the market was driven by technical factors, with a rise in the dollar's resistance level.

In London, after the release of the U.S. economic figures, the dollar quickly rose, trading up to 2.3025 DM in London and closing at 2.3025.

In New York, the dollar closed at 2.3080 Deutsche marks, up from Wednesday's close of 2.2880, at 171.70 yen, up from 169.45.

The dollar also gained against the British pound, which closed in London at \$1.4920, compared with Wednesday's \$1.5020.

Dealers in London said the day began in quiet trading, but news of the increase in the leading indicators generated a flurry of activity.

Earlier, in other European trading, the dollar was fixed in Paris at 2.3420 at Wednesday's fixing. It closed in Zurich at 1.9013 Swiss francs, compared with 1.8783.

Many markets in West Germany were closed for a holiday. (Reuters, IHT)

THE EUROMARKETS

Prices Ease on Strong U.S. Economic News

By Christopher Pizery

LONDON — The Eurobond market calmed on Thursday, with news that U.S. leading economic indicators rose an unexpected 1.5 percent in April. The report prompted a general marketwide easing, especially in the dollar-strait sector, dealers said.

Severed issues mainly finished between 3/4 and 1/2 point lower, with dealers concerned not only about the apparent strength of the U.S. economy but also by prospects that U.S. money-supply figures due last Thursday would show another rise.

But traders said overall volume was low with trading still confined to professional.

The floating-rate-note sector, however, maintained its recent firm underpinnings, dealers said.

One new floater was launched, a \$100-million issue for Fleet Finance Group of the United States.

The 12-year note pays 10 basis points over the three-month London interbank offered rate and was led by Salomon Brothers International.

It was quoted at 99.65 bid on the gray market, just inside the total fee of 40 basis points.

In other primary-market activity, two convertible bonds were launched for U.S. companies, Eastman Kodak Co. issued a \$275-million, 15-year bond with an indicated coupon of 6 1/4 percent.

Prized at par, it was also led by Salomon Brothers International. It was quoted at a discount of 1/4.

Dresdner Bank International led a \$100-million convertible for Alco Health Services Corp. The 15-year issue has an indicated coupon of 6 to 6 1/4 percent.

The province of Nova Scotia issued a \$100-million straight paying 8 percent over three years and priced at 101.

The bond finished on the gray market above the total fee of 14 percent at a discount of 1 1/4.

The Belgian national railway, SNCB, issued a \$50-million, 5 1/2-year straight with an 8 1/2-percent coupon and priced at 100 1/4.

Lead manager was Mitsubishi Finance International. The issue was quoted within the 1 1/2-percent fee at a discount of 1 1/4.

Orient Leasing Co. issued a \$60-million equity-warrant bond through Daiwa Europe Ltd. The five-year bond has an indicated coupon of 2 1/4 percent and was quoted considerably inside the total fee at a discount of 1 1/4.

Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp. issued a \$30-million-ECU bond paying 7 percent over seven years and priced at 100 1/4.

U.S. Says M-1 Rose \$2.8 Billion

NEW YORK — M-1, the basic measure of the U.S. money supply, rose \$2.8 billion to a seasonally adjusted \$638.9 billion in the week ended May 15, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York said Thursday.

The increase was higher than most analysts had expected.

The previous week's M-1 level was revised to \$636.1 billion, from \$636.0 billion, while the four-week moving average rose to \$634.5 billion, from \$631.2 billion.

The M-1 measure includes currency in circulation, nonbank traveler's checks and checking deposits at financial institutions.

The average forecast of economists polled called for a \$1-billion increase. Projections of the M-1 change ranged from a \$1-billion decline to a \$2.5-billion rise.

Thursday's
OTC
Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.
Via The Associated Press

A											
100% Floating Rate Note	100%	100.00	0.00	100% Floating Rate Note	100%	100.00	0.00	100% Floating Rate Note	100%	100.00	0.00
90% Floating Rate Note	90%	99.95	0.00	90% Floating Rate Note	90%	99.95	0.00	90% Floating Rate Note	90%	99.95	0.00
80% Floating Rate Note	80%	99.90	0.00	80% Floating Rate Note	80%	99.90	0.00	80% Floating Rate Note	80%	99.90	0.00
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20% Floating Rate Note	20%	99.60	0.00	20% Floating Rate Note	20%	99.60	0.00	20% Floating Rate Note	20%	99.60	0.00
10% Floating Rate Note	10%	99.55	0.00	10% Floating Rate Note	10%	99.55	0.00	10% Floating Rate Note	10%	99.55	0.00
0% Floating Rate Note	0%	99.50	0.00	0% Floating Rate Note	0%	99.50	0.00	0% Floating Rate Note	0%	99.50	0.00

Thursday's
AMEX
Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices
as of the closing on Wall Street
and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

WELL, HERE IT IS... OUR SCHOOL PAPERS LONG AWAITED SUMMIT ISSUE!

THERE I AM! ON THE COVER! HOW WOULD IT BE A SELLOUT?

NOT QUITE

BUT YOU SOLD MORE THAN YOU'VE EVER SOLD BEFORE, DIDN'T YOU?

NOT QUITE

HOW MANY DID YOU SELL?

NONE!

© 2000 THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE

ZEE VEEAL FRANCISC 18 22 MOSEY...

HENDI, THE CHEF MUST VEEALD OUT

WHY THAT CHEF CREEP!

I'M GONNA MORDER HIM!

I'VE SUSPECTED THAT FOR YEARS

WIT

THAT NEW WOMAN SERGEANT IS A REAL TERROR, OTTO

I HEAR SHE HAS A CAT. MAYBE, AT LEAST, YOU MIGHT HAVE A FRIEND

I THOUGHT THAT WAS A FOOTSTOOL

MARK DINNIS

ONE TRIES TO BE SELECTIVE, BUT IT ISN'T EASY —

NOT EASY AT ALL. TRYING TO PICK ANY ONE MATTER LIKE THIS

ACTUALLY IDEAS, YOU DON'T HAVE TO TRY TO ENTER —

©1994

JUST OUT OF CURIOSITY... MAY BESS THE KING BEING AS MUCH WITH HIS RESULTS?

IT FITS ME IN THE BATHROOM WHEN THE CHECK COMES

J. K. WOODWARD

REX MORGAN

WELL, I'M GLAD THAT NURSE TOOK THE KID IN. YOU KNOW I LIKE BETS AND AUCTIONS. I THINK THERE'S THE PROBLEM: IS WE SPOILED THEM! WHEN THEY COME HOME.

THEY GOTTA GO TO SCHOOL, ALICE!

YES, I KNOW.

MARGE GALE IS GOING TO TAKE THEM TO SCHOOL TODAY.

OKAY, THEN I'LL PICK THEM UP AFTER THESE.

MAYBE WE SHOULD LEAVE THEM WITH HER FOR A WEEK OR SO, JASPER!

© 1994 Twentieth Century Fox Film Corporation

CARFIELD

HEW DOG! I LAUGH AT YOUR LOOMS! I SMIT ON YOUR FEET!

I LIKE PICKING ON THE DOG NEXT DOOR AS MUCH AS THE DOG DOES. BUT THERE IS A STURDY FENCE BETWEEN US

KNUTHOLE! I FORGOT ABOUT THE KNUTHOLE!

JOE CRIVS

THE CHARACTER FACTORY: Baden-Powell and the Origins of the Boy Scout Movement

Reviewed by John Gross

Opting for a military career, Baden-Powell gained a commission in the cavalry, served in India and Africa, and carried favor with people whose role mattered. His big chance came during the Boer War, when he commanded the British mounted division that successfully held out against the Boers in the small town of Mafeking.

Whether he should ever have allowed his forces to get trapped there is open to question; his tactics during the siege were largely passive; and he was criticized for not sending out more troops to be supplied by his savage slaying of natives and allocating the nation population (as opposed to the whites). But in one area, public relations, he proved a master, and when he returned to England it was as a popular hero.

The first hazy conception of Scouting came

Solution to Previous Puzzle

A	B	U	T	L	I	S	T	E	D	I	T
C	H	E	N	F	A	N	C	E	L	I	R

In Edwardian England, Scouting was an idea whose time had come. It offered an answer to many of the anxieties of the period— anxieties that were particularly prevalent among the well-to-do, but by no means exclusively so—about national decline, about the poor physical condition of an ever more urbanized population, about the increased vulnerability of British possessions abroad and the threat of social upheaval at home.

Closely analyzing such key texts as "Scouting for Boys" and the Scout Law, and quoting from many other relevant sources, Rosenthal shows how thoroughly the ethos of Scouting was designed to turn out loyal, efficient, law-abiding citizens. He also shows how the movement's popularity among other publicists and pressure groups working for what was conceived of as national regeneration. At the same time he recognizes that the movement would never have caught on as it did if hundreds of thousands of young men had not been drawn to it on their own account, with no thought of its function as a "character factory," and if Baden-Powell hadn't shown such flair in devising its rituals and insignia. And, it seems one must add, in providing the movement with a perfect symbol of its achievement, particularly from the Woodcraft movement of Ernest Thompson Seton.

From the beginning, some critics have objected that under cover of healthy or innocuous activities Scouting was intended to prepare boys for military service. Although this has always been strongly denied by the movement, Rosenthal has little difficulty in showing that the good citizens that Baden-Powell hoped to fashion were only one step removed from good soldiers. Again, while Baden-Powell insisted that Scouting was meant to be "open to all, irrespective of class, colour, creed or country," Rosenthal cites many instances of racial prejudice from Baden-Powell's writings (though perhaps no more than you would expect from a cavalry officer who had helped maintain British rule in India in the 1870s).

"The Character Factory" is an intelligent and deeply interesting book. Some of the evidence it presents is rather chilling, much of it is quirkily amusing, and Rosenthal makes his points with admirable restraint. Yet there is something not quite satisfactory about the picture that he paints, and I was left wondering why the Scouting credo he describes — even allowing for all the changes that had taken place in the interim — seemed so remote from the generally amiable movement that I belonged to as a boy.

Partly I think that he sometimes exaggerates. Even in its earliest formulation, for example, which is the one he quotes, the Scout Law seems to me more likely to have encouraged a reasonable degree of consideration for others than what he calls "absolute submission to all officially endorsed forms of authority."

The real problem is that almost from the outset Scouting took on a life of its own, and that, powerful though Baden-Powell's influence was, the history of the movement is not the same thing as the history of his opinions.

John Gross is on the staff of The New York Times.

By Alan Truscott

THE test posed by a former world champion on the disgraced deal calls for readers to first cover the East and South hands. As West you lead the heart seven against three no-trump, annoying your part-

This plan succeeds if declarer has, for example, the spade ace and the Q-J of clubs. And if that is the actual distribution it gives him trouble.

When the reader is put to the test as declarer, with a foreknowledge of the deal that he will not receive

recognize, he plans to show two heart tricks and then to the spade king for his next trick. But West complicates matters by taking the heart and leading the club suit. What should South do when East plays the club king?

South is sure that West has a void spade and hearts. His club play suggests four cards in that department, making his original distribution 0-5-4-4. South should therefore win the club ace and play five rounds of diamonds, discarding spades. West

NORTH (D)

♠ 176
♥ Q43
♦ AKQJ10
♣ 32

WEST

♠ —
♥ AJ 976
♦ 3422
♣ Q1074

EAST

♠ AQ10853
♥ 22
♦ 26
♣ K985

SOUTH

♠ K642
♥ K1083
♦ 087
♣ A26

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
10	2	3NT	Pass
3NT	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the heart seven.

Via Agence France-Presse May 29
Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

May 29		May 30		May 31		June 1		June 2		June 3		June 4		June 5		June 6		June 7		June 8		June 9		June 10		June 11		June 12		June 13		June 14		June 15		June 16		June 17		June 18		June 19		June 20		June 21		June 22		June 23		June 24		June 25		June 26		June 27		June 28		June 29		June 30		July 1		July 2		July 3		July 4		July 5		July 6		July 7		July 8		July 9		July 10		July 11		July 12		July 13		July 14		July 15		July 16		July 17		July 18		July 19		July 20		July 21		July 22		July 23		July 24		July 25		July 26		July 27		July 28		July 29		July 30		July 31		August 1		August 2		August 3		August 4		August 5		August 6		August 7		August 8		August 9		August 10		August 11		August 12		August 13		August 14		August 15		August 16		August 17		August 18		August 19		August 20		August 21		August 22		August 23		August 24		August 25		August 26		August 27		August 28		August 29		August 30		August 31		September 1		September 2		September 3		September 4		September 5		September 6		September 7		September 8		September 9		September 10		September 11		September 12		September 13		September 14		September 15		September 16		September 17		September 18		September 19		September 20		September 21		September 22		September 23		September 24		September 25		September 26		September 27		September 28		September 29		September 30		October 1		October 2		October 3		October 4		October 5		October 6		October 7		October 8		October 9		October 10		October 11		October 12		October 13		October 14		October 15		October 16		October 17		October 18		October 19		October 20		October 21		October 22		October 23		October 24		October 25		October 26		October 27	
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**The Daily
Source for
International
Investors.**

**Sports News,
Pages 12 and 14**

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Imprimé par Offprint 73 rue de l'École